The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1870—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NUMBER 318.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AGENTS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MACHINERY.

BOARD WANTED.

TO LEASE.

PERSONAL.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WASHINGTON.

Indian Affairs Considered in the Cabinet.

Orders to Prevent the Starting of the Big Horn Expedition.

Action of the Ways and Means Committee on the Internal Tax Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EXCURSION DOWN THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The President and members of his family, several of the Cabinet ministers, and heads of bureaus, together with a large majority of both branches of Congress, went down the Potomac to-day on an excursion, at the invitation of prominent citizens of Washington, who united in the matter without party. The weather has been favorable throughout the day. The boat is expected back about midnight.

A LAUGH AT BOWEN.

The capital is enjoying a great laugh to-day at the expense of Mayor Bowen. When he was last a candidate a most flattering history of his life and services was published over the signature of a colored man, and generally distributed. It now appears that it was written by Bowen, and one of the city papers has had the original manuscript photographed and placed on exhibition. The following paragraphs are fair specimens of the production:

"All this was done by Mr. Bowen, from principle, without the remotest expectation of fee or reward, and I happen to know that he does not want office or favor of your hands; that if he were the only one to be consulted, he would retire to private life when he leaves the position he now so ably and satisfactorily fills. But you and we, the Republicans of this city, cannot permit him to do this. He is, in my opinion and judgment, one of the best men in Washington, and the only man in our ranks who can command the entire vote of the party, and thus ensure the election of a Republican Mayor. I am proud to be able to say that even the tongue of slander has been compelled to remain silent, as it respects his morals and sterling integrity, and that although many millions of government funds have passed through his hands, not a dollar, nay, not even a single penny has ever stuck to him, excepting, of course, his legal and legitimate salary. His honesty is proverbial, and it is this, my friends, and his acknowledged capacity, that have secured for him the many positions he has held under the government, of which we have heard so much. It was this that commended him to our sainted Lincoln, whose confidence he possessed to the fullest extent, and from whom he received and now keeps as a sacred memento of that friend and martyr of liberty and humanity, more commissions than any other man, living or dead. With his name on our banner, success is certain, and who other than he will be sure to secure that object."

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION

was adjourned yesterday, until Monday. Criticisms of various journals upon what they term the one-sided character of all despatches, as well as justice to General Howard, makes it proper to say that thus far only witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and none for the defense have yet been summoned. Mr. Wood expects to close his case next week. General Howard has not yet indicated to the committee what witnesses he will call.

[To the Associated Press.]

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—In the Treasury to-day, $102,783,000, including coin certificates for $35,... currency, $... Revenue receipts to-day, $674,280; total for the month, $9,092,845; grand total for the fiscal year, $146,290,344.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Cabinet yesterday had Indian matters under consideration, and the situation of Indian affairs generally was discussed. Among other things decided as conducive to the interests of both the Government and Indians, the Secretary of War issued an order to prevent the starting of the Big Horn expedition, pending negotiations with "Red Cloud" and other Sioux chiefs, now on the way here. General Augur, commanding the Department of the Platte, has accordingly been instructed to delay this and similar expeditions. The intention of the Government is to carefully consider whatever representations may be made to the disaffected Chiefs, with a view to the just settlement of all difficulties between them and the United States. The latter will, no doubt, insist that those Indians who left the reservations shall at once return to them.

TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee are now in session, and intend to remain so all day. They have completed the Tax bill, except the income clause. The majority voted to keep the tax at five per cent. They have extended the exemption to fifteen hundred, and several members of the committee favor twenty-five hundred dollars.

FUNDING BILL.

They have had considerable talk on the Funding bill, but no vote has been taken. Secretary Boutwell has informed them that he deems every clause of bonds, and is willing to take four and four and a half per cent.

ST. DOMINGO TREATY.

Senators who have opposed the St. Domingo treaty from its first conception, do not think it has gained any strength since the debate closed on it in the Senate.

CUBA.

Our government will not co-operate with England in any interference with affairs in Cuba. The Spanish Minister here has indicated that it would be heeded by Spain. He says that from information just received the insurrection is on its last legs.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Tammany Committee to-day completed the Aldermanic nominations. The registry progressed quietly to-day. Probably 500 or 600 more colored voters were added to the list.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Barney Connor and another man were killed to-day by a locomotive, at the crossing of the New Jersey Central Road in Elizabeth, by a passing train. Their wagon was smashed and horses killed.

WALL STREET.

The following letter was sent to the Stock Exchange to-day:

"NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 14, 1870.

"You will please take notice that the New York & Harlem Railroad Company will, on the 16th of June, 1870, issue 20,000 shares of common capital stock, in addition to the amount heretofore issued, for the purpose of raising funds to provide for the construction of a new passenger depot at Forty-second street and Fourth avenue, in this city.

"Yours truly, C. VANDERBILT."

Notwithstanding the general impression that the issue of Harlem stock was sold sometime since, the Commodore's letter had an unfavorable influence on the Stock Exchange. Following close in the wake of this letter, came a report from Washington that the bank men had compromised with Boutwell on the Funding bill. This could not be traced to any reliable authority, but it assisted in breaking the stock market, and caused the bank stocks to ... at the Stock Exchange. The bank statement ... net gain in the legal reserve of ... and a half.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE COTTON TRADE.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The cotton movement for the week shows a great decline in receipts, which are, at all ports, 25,926 bales. Exports heavy—... bales. Stocks are declining.

THE GENERAL TRADE

of the city has been irregular during the week. Business in produce was on a moderate scale. Fluctuations have not been important, except in a few articles under the influence of speculators, such as cotton, pork, whiskey, petroleum, naval stores, and hops.

BODY OF A SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

The body of a man who committed suicide at Rahway on Thursday, has been identified as Wm. ... of Springfield, Ill. $9,000 was found in his baggage.

PERSONAL.

The steamship Pereire, which sails to-day for Havre, will take out, among others, Judge Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.; His Excellency Blacque Bey, Turkish Minister, and family; Colonel J. N. Bonaparte, Paris; J. W. Simonton, of the New York Associated Press; C. S. Grafulla, of the Seventh Regiment.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN EXPLAINS.

Governor Hoffman has replied to a letter of Hon. F. A. Conkling on the bill in relation to foreign insurance companies. The Governor says it is his practice to pronounce his approval or disapproval of a bill when it is submitted to him, but not before, and that the report which is current announcing his approbation of the insurance bill is without authority.

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

A book edition of the McFarland trial has been printed. Orders have already been received for 20,000 copies. Mrs. Richardson is seriously ill at Woodside.

WOODS BURNED.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of property has been burned the past week in the woods and swamps near Atlantic City, N. J.

THE FENIANS.

General O'Neill leaves here to-morrow, to concentrate Fenian forces for an expedition to the Red River country.

The Pennsylvania Iron Interest.

COLUMBIA, Pa., May 14.—The iron masters, at a meeting yesterday, expressed a determination to reduce the production of pig iron, claiming that current rates are unprofitable.

MARRIED.

DIED.

ADVERTISERS.

SEWING MACHINES.

WORK FOR THE LADIES.

Ladies, if you want a first-class SEWING MACHINE, and a chance to pay for it in work done at home furnished by us, call at our salesroom, 148 South Clark-st., Room 1.

NICHOLS & MELCHERT.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

AT COST!

MR. G. MENDELSON, OF THE FIRM OF

TH. & G. MENDELSON,

HAVING LEFT FOR EUROPE TO IMPORT FALL GOODS, We will sell our

ENTIRE STOCK AT COST,

To make room for New Goods.

WE PARTICULARLY Call your attention to a large variety of

WHITE EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

A full line of Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, and a complete assortment of

PARASOLS.

TH. & G. MENDELSON, 109 STATE-ST.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER, DENTIST.

181 & 183 West Madison-st., Northeast corner Halsted.

VITALIZED AIR GIVEN IN EXTRACTING TEETH.

NO PAIN. NO DANGER.

Extracting Teeth, each,	50c
Artificial Teeth, very best,	$20 to $25
Cheaper Sets,	$10 to $15
Solid Gold Fillings,	$2 to $4
Silver Fillings,	$1 to $3

TEETH EXTRACTED AND NEW ONES IMMEDIATELY REPLACED.

Best of city references given on application.

RIVERSIDE REFECTORY.

RIVERSIDE.

"RIVERSIDE" REFECTORY! NOW OPEN!

H. M. KINSLEY, Manager.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES visiting "Riverside" can leave on the C., B. & Q. R. R. on the track at the southwest corner of the Central Depot

AT 1:30 P. M.,

And get Dinner at the Refectory upon the arrival of the Train,

And can leave "Riverside" to return at ... or they can leave Chicago at the same depot, (but on the regular C., B. & Q. track,)

AT 4:15 P. M.,

And if they choose, can get SUPPER AT THE REFECTORY, and leave "Riverside" to return at 6:45 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS At ONE-HALF PRICE, can be obtained only at the Ticket Office, at the north end of the Depot.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

HOT AIR FURNACES

Economy! Comfort!! Convenience!!

Our recent improvements enable us to say that our Furnaces will produce more heat than any other in use, and at a greater saving in fuel. Scientific gentlemen who have examined our new "Radiators," pronounce them SUPERIOR TO THE BEST IN USE.

HOT AIR PIPES, Registers, &c., AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Call and examine them at our new location.

M. W. LESTER & SON, 15, 17, & 19 North State-st.

The Magee COOKING RANGE!

WITH Hot Air Attachment!

Combining the action of a Range and Furnace with the same fuel.

SOLD WITH OR WITHOUT THE ATTACHMENT.

M. W. LESTER & SON, Sole Agents, 15, 17, & 19 North State-st.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

PASSENGER STEAMERS LEAVE GOODRICH'S STEAMBOAT LANDING, DAILY (Sunday Excepted).

For Milwaukee, Sheboygan, &c., at ... 9 a. m.
For Grand Haven and Muskegon, at ... 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, at ... 10 a. m.
For Green Bay, every Tuesday and Friday, at ... 7 p. m.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

FOR GREEN BAY.

THE UPPER CABIN STEAMER TRUESDELL WILL LEAVE

For Green Bay, Menominee, and all intermediate ports, Tuesday evening, May 17, at 7 o'clock.

Office and Docks below Rush-st. bridge.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

TO LEASE.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWING MACHINES.

MOURNING GOODS.

FIRST OPENING Next Tuesday, OF COLLINS, KESSLER & CO.'S MOURNING STORE

We shall offer the only complete stock of Mourning & Black Dress Goods in Market, comprising

Black Silks,
Black & Wh. Check & Strip. Silks,
Irish and French Poplins,
Japanese Silks,
French and English Bombazines,
Challies, without lustre, &c.,
Grenadines, all widths & prices,
Crepe Maretz and Berages do.,
Full line Travelling Dress Goods,
Black and White French Lawns and Organdies,
French and Scotch Ginghams,
English and French Calicoes,
Black & Wh. French Brilliants,
Eng. & French Crepes, all widths,
English Crepe Veils, &c.
Nun's Cloths,
Mourning and Half Mourning, Scotch Ginghams,
3-4 Chene Mohairs,
3-4 Chene Poplins.
Choice Styles of French Lawns.
Also, full line Black Shawls,

AT UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES, S. E. cor. State & Madison-sts.

FLOWERS.

PLANTS FLOWERS. POOL'S GARDEN, 914 LAKE-ST.,

JUST WEST OF OAKLEY-ST.

Do not mistake the Number, 914 LAKE-ST., 914.

For the convenience of those who are engaged all the week, the Garden will be open Sunday, and all true lovers of the beautiful are invited to call. Prices reduced, and all orders delivered free to any part of the City.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

LADIES,

If you wish to buy fine UNDERWEAR, at prices cheaper than you can make up your own material, call at our Salesroom, 123 Monroe-st., Near the Post Office, and examine our large stock.

SEWING MACHINES sold on monthly instalments.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED!

A business man, with a capital of $5,000, can find a permanent business that will pay 100 per cent on the investment. The security is ample, and a party wishing to invest $10,000 could, by remaining a silent partner, realize from 25 to 50 per cent on the investment and take no risk. Address CAPITAL, Tribune office.

WANTED,

A position of trust, by a young man thoroughly qualified, with first-class references. Address A L W, P. O. Box 248.

WANTED,

Situation as Bookkeeper, Collector, or Office Work, by a man of experience. Good city references. Address L B, care Carrier 27, Station B.

WANTED

A good business man, with $10,000 cash, to take an interest in a well-established, good-paying business, or would pay liberal interest for the use of same for ... years. Address ...

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man desires a situation as teacher in some school or seminary. Has had experience in teaching French, bookkeeping, and common branches. ... Good references given. Address ...

Merchants' Life Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK.

Agents wanted in every county to act in direct connection with the Home Office. Address ... P. O. Box 2728, N. Y. City.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Door Plates, Door Plates.

PASTURAGE.

Fine range, with good water and shade, at PROSPECT PLACE, below Washington Heights.

G. H. BECKWITH.

Personal—Ladies of Chicago.

GRAND LUNCH.

MEDICAL.

Chemical Laboratory and Drug Mills.

C. ALEX. KADISH.

CATARRH, CATARRH, CATARRH

"DYSPEPSIA."

MILLINERY.

RICHARDSON-McFARLAND

CREATES SOME EXCITEMENT, BUT

Webster Brothers 78 Lake-st.,

Are creating a greater just now by offering BARGAINS unheard of in the annals of Chicago, as follows:

MILLINERY.

10,000 White and Colored Straw Hats at 37½c to 75c.
10,000 White and Colored Straw Hats, extra quality, new shapes, $1 to $1.50,
5,000 trimmed Hats, Bonnets and Round Hats, $2 to $25.
10,000 Children's Hats, 37½c to $2.
Point Applique Laces, $1 to $8 per yard.
Valenciennes Laces, 45c to $2.50 per yard.
Black and White Real Laces, 45c to $6 per yard.
Real Thread Lace, 25c to $3.50 per yard.
Black Guipure, 40c to $2.25 per yard.
White and Light Colored Kid Gloves for Opera and Party, 87½c to $1.
Colored Embroidered Kid Gloves, 95c to $1.
Alexandre's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, $1.75 to $2.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY—VERY LOW.

Jet Sets, Buckles, Slides, Crosses, Chains, Wax Beads, Fans, Parasols, French Corsets, Muslin Sets, Lace and Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sashes, Embroideries, Marseilles Trimming, Chignons, in Puffs and Braids, Frizzes, Japan Switches, 25c to 37½c; Real Hair Switches, $6.50 to $25.

Our Ribbon & Flower Department

Is unequalled in the United States, having every variety, price, and quality for ALL CLASSES.

The entire LADY POPULATION of the city AND ENVIRONS are invited to interview us at

78 Lake-st, First Floor.

WEBSTER BROS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SPRING

MILLINERY

Goods on the West Side.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Robert Fergus' Sons

Established PRINTERS 1840. Office, 14 CLARK ST.

Printing House, 244 to 248 Illinois Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

LOOMIS & CO., 95 Clark-st.,

HAVE JUST OPENED An Entirely New Stock of Silk, Panama, and Straw

HATS.

Everything in the line of Hats and Caps.

LOOMIS & CO., 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

10,000 Nursery-Raised Evergreens and Ornamental Deciduous Trees

NOW ON SALE AT 109 STATE-ST.

Call and see before buying elsewhere.

SHADE TREES.

Shade Trees, Evergreens and Shrubbery, for half price, at 618 West Madison-st. All warranted two years.

A. H. FOSKETT.

Celebrated Beverage.

W. C. Carter's London Ginger Beer; also, superior Bottled Porter, for family use. $1 per dozen. Manufactory, 27 West Randolph-st.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO—Will clean windows without water.
SAPOLIO—Will clean paint, glass and earthenware, marble, oil-cloths, woodwork, &c.
SAPOLIO—Will polish tin pails, pans, kettles, iron, steel, and all metal surfaces.
SAPOLIO—Will polish knives, stair rods, giving a lustre equal to new articles.

Depot, No. 211 Washington-st., New York. Branch, 20 Oxford-st., London, England. Everybody uses it. Sold everywhere.

DRESS CHARTS.

A SENSIBLE WIFE'S REQUEST.

In the New Arcade on Clark-st., a CORNWELL CHART.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. E. A. McLaughlin, (Formerly 133 Lake-st.)

MRS. E. A. McLAUGHLIN, 85 STATE-ST.

REMOVAL.

DR. FARNHAM, Dentist, formerly at 162 Dearborn-st., has removed to 531 West Washington-st., where he will be happy to wait upon all who may require his services.

CARD.

REMOVAL.

DAVIS BROTHERS, Dealers in Cheese, have removed from 19 Michigan-av. to 27 South Water-st.

MRS. MAGNUSSON JEWETT,

REMOVED.

DR. W. DANFORTH has removed to his new residence 130 Wabash-av., from 98 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.

I have Removed to 71 South Water-st.

H. C. DEMING, Ag't, Produce Dealer.

LAUNDRY.

DRESS GOODS.

J. B. SHAY, 112, 114 & 116 LAKE-ST.,

On MONDAY, May 16,

Will offer to customers remnants of NEW SPRING and SUMMER DRESS GOODS at DECIDED BARGAINS.

They are full dress lengths, from 10 yards upwards.

The GREAT RUSH at our counters the past two weeks has accumulated a great many ends of pieces. ALL PERFECT as when first cut from the piece.

They comprise all grades, from the cheapest to FINEST SILK and WOOL FABRICS, and MARKED at PRICES that will INSURE QUICK SALES.

For convenience of customers will be for sale on Centre Counters.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

J. H. PIKE, 85 RANDOLPH-ST.,

Manufactures to order and keeps on hand,

Furniture and Bedding,
Repairing and Upholstering,
Mattresses Re-made, &c., &c.

In addition to my regular Auction sales on Tuesday and Friday, I will sell closer than any other house.

COME AND SEE.

J. H. PIKE, 85 Randolph-st.

SASH BALANCE.

EARLY APPLICANTS

Will Secure a Choice of Territory on the

SASH BALANCE

No better investment for parties wishing a permanent and safe business.

CALL AND SEE SAMPLE WINDOW.

Garrison, Hallock & Woodbury, PROPRIETORS, 145 LA SALLE-ST.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.'s Powerful Mail Steamers

Sailing every Saturday

From QUEBEC for LIVERPOOL,

calling at Londonderry to land passengers and mails.

FRED. S. WINSLOW.

TO EUROPE.

ANCHOR LINE

Are appointed to sail as under from New York.

Express Steamer every Saturday.

Extra Steamer every Wednesday.

JAS. WARRACK, Agent.

EUROPE. NATIONAL LINE.

The LARGEST STEAMSHIPS and the most COMFORTABLE running between UNITED STATES and EUROPE.

FARES.

General Freight and Passenger Agent, 94 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Sham Semi-Weekly to and from

New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 192 LAKE, and 20 WELLS-STS, CHICAGO.

Agents for Grey's Ferry and Kensington White Lead and Color Works, Puffer's Celebrated Soda Fountains, &c., &c.

CALL AND GET QUOTATIONS.

MRS. T. E. JEWETT, Practical and Experienced DRESSMAKER, 12 PECK-COURT.

JACOB I. SCHUREMAN, Marble and Granite Work. Corner of Clark and Adams-sts.

SMITH & KOHLSAAT, PROBATE LAWYERS.

GEO. P. HANSEN, Real Estate Broker,

BATES & HODGES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 194 Washington-st., CHICAGO.

PAPER HANGINGS.

MURDER IN PAPER HANGINGS.

R. JONES, 87 West Madison-st.,

Has marked down his large stock of Paper Hangings, and Window Shades BELOW COST, previous to his removing to his new store. Now is the time to buy cheap.

PROPOSALS.

WINDOW SCREENS.

LADIES!

You need not longer BE ANNOYED BY FLIES IN YOUR HOUSES.

MAGOUN'S ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS

Will Exclude Them All.

They can be FITTED To ANY WINDOW, WITHOUT THE AID OF A MECHANIC.

They are CHEAP, DURABLE, and the most CONVENIENT. Furnished in Plain, Figured, and Landscape Wire Cloth,

At Wholesale and Retail by

D. N. HURLBUT, Ag't,

With Bangs Bros., Dealers in Ranges, Furnaces, Stoves, and House Furnishing Goods.

156 STATE-ST.

REFRIGERATORS.

"FISHER'S" PATENT
"FISHER'S" PATENT
"FISHER'S" PATENT

REFRIGERATOR.

A Sideboard in finish and appearance.
Substantial in Construction.
Perfect in Operation.
Economical in Ice.
Roomy Provision Chambers, at

VAN SCHAACK'S, 82 STATE-ST.,

(Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle), General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR.

GOODRIDGE, TENWINKEL & CO.

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING STORES.

Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of

WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

FINANCIAL.

FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE

APPLY TO Henry Greenebaum & Co., BANKERS.

Letters of Credits for Travellers issued available throughout the world.

Commercial Credit opened to importers, at moderate terms.

FINANCIAL!

R. PARKER PIERCE, Note and Bill Broker, 73 Dearborn-st.

$30,000 WANTED

R. PARKER PIERCE, Note and Bill Broker, 73 Dearborn-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER

R. PARKER PIERCE, Note and Bill Broker, 73 Dearborn-st.

UNION INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.

Savings Bank,

133 DEARBORN-ST., northeast corner Madison-st.

S. W. RAWSON, President.
J. H. PEARSON, Vice President.
W. B. HOSWELL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

W. K. McALLISTER, JAMES LONGLEY,
JAMES WARD, S. W. RAWSON,
R. F. PULSIFER, JOHN BUEHLER,
J. H. PEARSON.

MONEY TO PAY TAXES, TO TURN CORNERS

To buy Rents, Mortgages, Just Claims in Probate, of Heirs, and to Carry any Legitimate Trade.

R. K. SWIFT & D. G. HAMILTON, Trustees.

MONEY TO LOAN

FOR SHORT TIME, ON Real Estate Notes, Secured Commercial Paper, Stocks Bonds, Warehouse Receipts.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 5 Otis Block, 162 Madison-st.

$100,000 to Loan,

ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 129 LaSalle-st.

Money Loaned

ALDERSON & SINCLAIR, Loan Brokers, 128 Madison-st.

$15,000

To Loan, on Choice Securities, for short time.

E. P. DOWNING & CO., 19 Dearborn-st.

$3,000

WM. HOWARD, care Carrier No. 2.

$3,000

TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY.

A 12 Per Cent Loan Wanted,

JAPANESE GOODS.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

GILBERT & SAMPSON

Invite special attention to their immense Stock of

Rich and Medium Furniture, DRAPERIES, FRENCH PLATE AND Mantel Mirrors, &c., &c.

We have one of the largest and richest stocks of

Fine Furniture

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Manufacturers, Importers, and Dealers in Furniture.

113 & 115 STATE-ST.

THAYER & TOBEY FURNITURE COMPANY,

(Successors to F. Porter Thayer & Co. and Chas. Tobey,)

87, 89 & 91 State-st., Chicago.

Factory Nos. 86 to 92 West Randolph-st.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

WM. W. STRONG, 303 Randolph-st.

REFRIGERATORS.

JEWETT'S PATENT

PALACE REFRIGERATORS

EXCEL IN VERY MANY RESPECTS.

An examination is all that is necessary to convince one of that fact. Sold at

BREASTED & CHURCH'S, "Housekeepers' Resort," Corner State and Jackson-sts.

LUMBER, ETC.

MARTIN RYERSON & CO.,

PIANOS.

THE NORTHWESTERN PIANO CLUB

Sell 7-octave Rosewood Pianos, worth $570 for the wholesale price of $450, payable in monthly instalments of $15.50. The Club is conducted on the Mutual System. Every member receives a Piano. Subscription book open at the office 91 Washington-st.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

KRANICH, BACH & CO'S. UNSURPASSED PIANOS,

M. M. GOLDSMITH, General Agent for the Northwest.

BOARDING.

SUBURBAN BOARDING.

A family, or two or three persons, can procure board for the summer in one of the pleasantest residences in the town of Hyde Park. Large grounds, gardens, croquet lawn, etc., and within easy access of the city. Address RUS, Care Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. C. C. P. SILVA,

Until very recently Physician and Surgeon in one of Royal Hospitals of Portugal, has opened an office at 28 Wabash-av., where he will be pleased to attend to any one requiring his services.

Office hours, 10 a. m. to 12½ m., and 2 to 5 p. m.

TRUSSES.

"THE COMMON SENSE TRUSS,"

Bartlett, Butman & Parker,

BUSINESS CHANCES.

No. Z. W. U.

For Sale, or Exchange for an Improved Farm or Stock of Dry Goods,

GEO. E. POMEROY & CO.

TO PRINTERS.

General Job Office for Sale.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., 139 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FLOUR.

FLOUR.

NORTON & CO., Oriental Mills Flour and Feed Store.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAM MARSHALL, Teacher of French.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION,

On Wednesday, May 18,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

16 Lots on Hermitage-st.,
35 Lots on Paulina-st.,
52 Lots on Marshfield-st.,
House and Lot on Paulina-st.,
House and Lot on Marshfield-st.,
House and Lot on Marshfield-st.

SUPPLIED WITH WATER.

ALSO,

44 Lots on Wabansia-st.,
48 Lots on Fontaine-st.,
48 Lots on Sutton-st.,
48 Lots on Ellis-st.,
24 Lots on Egan-av., west of Stewart-av.

DUMMY TRAINS.

The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, May 18, 1870.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A HOME AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY AT AUCTION, ON THE GROUND, On Monday, May 16.

One-fourth Cash, Balance in equal Payments in 4, 10, and 16 months.

TITLE PERFECT.

100 Madison-st., Room 5.

STOREY & ALLEN, Proprietors.

J. D. CHAMBERS, Auctioneer.

KANSAS LANDS.

We have several parcels of Kansas land, of Excellent quality, in different localities, which we wish to exchange for improved property here, or within two or three hundred miles of this place.

JOHN H. CARPENTER & CO.

FOR SALE BY CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., No. 128 Washington-St.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., No. 128 Washington-st.

CATCH IT. Only $1,800 Down.

GREAT BARGAIN.

POTWIN & CORBY, 123 Dearborn-st.

Cottage to Give Away. $1,600

F. D. ORCUTT.

THE NORWOOD PARK COMPANY

SHELDON & CO., 90 Washington-st.

$10,000.

FOR SALE.

20, 40, 60, OR 80x180 FT., ADJOINING SHERMAN HOUSE,

THOS. S. BRYAN.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

PUBLIC NOTICE

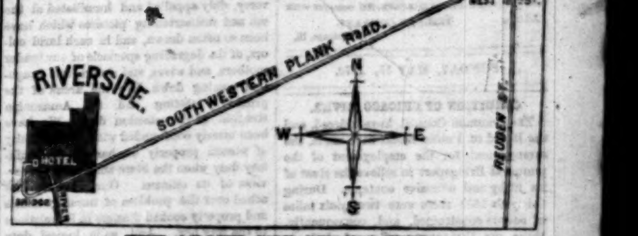
NOTICE.

BRICK.

500,000 Red Bricks

RIVERSIDE.

RIVERSIDE.



THE ABOVE CUT SHOWS THE

BEST ROUTE TO RIVERSIDE BY CARRIAGE.

The Riverside Improvement Company have scraped and rolled the Southwestern Plank Road, so that it is now a very good driving road from Union Park to RIVERSIDE, and will serve for temporary use until their magnificent Park-Way is thrown open to public use.

Trains leave the Union Depot on the C., B. & Q. R. R. for Riverside at 7, 7:40, 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 5, 5:30, 6:15 and 11:30 p. m. Returning, leave Riverside at 6:10, 7:33, 8:15, 8:55, 9:20 a. m., 3, 3:37, 4:45 and 6:45 p. m.

Gentlemen and Ladies visiting Riverside can leave at 1:30 p. m., and

Get Dinner at the Refectory Upon the Arrival of the Train,

And if they choose can obtain Supper before the departure of the 6:45 p. m. train.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN ... Proprietor and Manager.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN ... Proprietor and Manager.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16, BENEFIT OF MRS. D. R. ALLEN.

The Veteran in France and Algeria.

For the GRAND MATINEE on MONDAY, EAST LYNNE; Or, the Elopement.

TUESDAY—THE RAG-PICKER OF PARIS, and a new comedy by Andrew Halliday, author of Little Em'ly, entitled CHECKMATE.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MANAGER ... D. R. ALLEN

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

Limited Engagement of the CHICAGO FAVORITE, MR. JOHN DILLON,

Who will appear FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MAY 20 AND 21, In Three of His Finest Characters.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Second week of the great character actor MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.

Production of T. B. DeWalden's thrilling sensation play entitled,

KIT, The Arkansas Traveller

HAASE'S PARK.

PARTIES, PIC-NICS, Etc,

HAASE'S PARK

The most popular PLEASURE GROUNDS In the State of Illinois.

J. HARVEY & CO., Lessees, 85 South Clark-st., Room 1.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

BILLY MANNING.

SILVERY TAPPINGS BY LITTLE EDDIE. SHOO, FLY! SHOO, FLY!

FARWELL HALL.

"Woman is Coming."

Woman's Rights but not Woman Suffrage.

LILLIAN S. EDGARTON,

Tuesday Evening, May 17,

WEST SIDE THEATRE.

First Public Entertainment OF THE CHICAGO AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY, AT THE COSY West Side Theatre,

A BACHELOR OF ARTS, and the roaring farce TURN HIM OUT!

KORMENDY'S GYMNASIUM.

No. 50 LaSalle-st.

GYMNASTICAL SOIREE, Given by the members of KORMENDY'S GYMNASIUM, No. 50 LaSalle-st., on MONDAY EVENING, May 16, 1870.

LILLIAN S. EDGARTON

KITCHEN FURNISHING.

HOUSEKEEPERS Can Find

Ice Boxes, Refrigerators,
Clothes Dryers, Table Cutlery,
Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers,
Ice Breakers, Travelling Baskets,
Gas Stoves, Kerosene Stoves,
Fluting Machines, Ladies Scissors,

DALTON & CO's, 71 Lake-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

HUBBARD & WOOD,

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

VALUABLE ENGLISH Illustrated and Miscellaneous BOOKS AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On TUESDAY, May 17, at 9½ o'clock p. m., at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

STRAW GOODS,

Fur, Cassimere and Panama Hats, BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, Hosiery, Yankee Notions, &c. AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

PEREMPTORY SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., On WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1870,

At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

Sale commencing at 11 o'clock a. m.

90 Residence Lots—West Side.

Three 2-Story Dwelling Houses,

192 Residence Lots—South Side,

The Title to the above Property is Perfect.

A Choice Selection of

OIL PAINTINGS, AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,

IN THE SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT SALESROOMS 72 and 74 Wabash-av.,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

DRY GOODS,

Cashmere, Broche and Llama Shawls, Dress Goods, Silks, Prints, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Meltons, Jeans, Ready-made Clothing, Men's Women's and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, Spring Underwear, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On THURSDAY, May 19,

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Regular Saturday's Sale OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture, Household Goods, Pianos, Carpets, Crockery, Cutlery, Show-Cases, Office Desks, Buggies, Harness, &c., &c.,

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, & 26 Randolph-st.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE BY CATALOGUE ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 18,

255 Cases Men's, Boy's and Youth's Kip, Calf, Buff and Serge Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

270 Cases Women's, Misses', and Children's Leather and Serge Balmorals, Congress and Slips of every grade and style, including 30 cases Chicago-made Calf Balmorals.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. 22, 24 and 26 RANDOLPH-ST.

All-Wool Cassimeres and Tweeds, Clothing, Dry Goods, Linen Coats and Dusters, Shawls, Hosiery, Linen Towels, Table-Cloths and Napkins, Fur, Wool, and Straw Hats, Caps, Linen and Cotton Threads,

And a Large Assortment of WHITE GRANITE WARE.

By W. B. LANGLEY.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE, AT AUCTION.

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

By J. H. PIKE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, STOVES, &c., &c.

By S. T. LEE.

THE FURNITURE

IN NEW YORK.

Special Art Notice.

The Chicago Tribune.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday INCLUDED, 30 cents per week

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1870.

CONDITION OF CHICAGO RIVER.

The Common Council have ordered, and the Board of Public Works have made, the arrangement for the employment of the pumps at Bridgeport to relieve the river of its filthy and offensive contents. During the year 1869 there were twenty-six miles of sewers constructed, and, consequently, there are that many miles of drainage poured into the river this season more than last year. Sewerage is a matter of health and life to this city. There are now, perhaps, 140 miles of sewers constructed, and the whole length of streets in the present city limits is not much, if any, less than 800 miles. The other 660 miles will have to be sewered, and the man has not yet appeared who has devised any plan whereby this sewerage can find any other outlet than the river. We have had considerable rainfall this spring, and yet much is the condition of the river in the middle of May that the pumps have to be put in use at least one month sooner than in any previous season. The North Branch, receiving but a small portion of the sewerage, has not yet become particularly offensive, while the main river, and the South Branch to Sixteenth street, receiving the full discharge of the principal mains, are nearly to the limits of endurance. The pumps will relieve these portions of the river in from eight to twelve days, but, unless they are kept in motion, the river will become foul again in three days. A heavy rainfall will empty and scour the river in twenty-four hours, so that it will take ten days to become foul again.

That city has expended $2,000,000 deepening the canal. It will require $1,000,000 more to complete the work. When completed, the canal will be supplied by water from the river, as it now is by the pumps. The pumps have the capacity to fill the canal, the river can do no more, even if it were allowable. The pumps raise the water eight feet—the deepening of the canal lowers the water level eight feet. So the two methods are alike as to the quantity of water which can be drawn out of the river in a given space of time. It is, therefore, a self-evident proposition, that the canal, when deepened, cannot carry off a gallon more water from the river, than can be moved from it by the pumps. The interest on the $2,000,000 already expended on the canal is $140,000 per annum. The interest on the $1,000,000 additional proposed to be expended will be $70,000 per annum. The total cost annually for interest will be $210,000, for the canal during the period from April 20 to November 20, a period of two hundred and ten days, or $1,000 per day. The cost of the pumps, five days in each week, or one hundred and fifty days in each season, will average $100 per day, or $15,000 for the whole. From the middle of November to the middle of April, the pumps cannot be used, and the canal will be closed, and during that period of five months, the river will be filled up, unless it be washed out by rainfalls. The canal improvement, when completed, will increase the cost for the same service, from $100 to $1,000 per day of the season. In view of the additional fact, that, within a very few years, the canal will be unable to draw water from the river that enough to keep pace with the increase of the sewage, and that it now requires six times as long for the pumps to purify the water than did in 1867, the necessity for some other mode of cleaning the river becomes apparent.

In another article we have pointed out the fact that, under the new constitution, the city will be prohibited from increasing its debt after August next. The city is therefore limited in the sale of bonds to those now authorized by the Legislature, and, whatever arrangement it may make for purifying the river and its branches, must be made with the means now at its disposal, or by a resort to direct taxation.

We submit, therefore, to the Common Council whether in voting to sell the additional $1,000,000 of bonds for the so-called canal improvement it is not parting with the only resource it will have for many years to provide any other mode of purifying the river. The river is a wash-pot into which the aggregate filth of the city is poured. "Experience has shown that the only mode of securing it is by a rainfall creating a current, which carries the filthy water and its filthy deposits into the lake. What is needed is a supply of water to create this current. This supply can be obtained at a very little cost, comparatively, by covered canals from the lake to the river branches; these canals will replace the water in the river once or twice in twenty-four hours, without the assistance of rain, and can prevent it becoming foul, by continuous washing. Is it not prudent then to construct at least one of these canals, and test its efficiency before expending our last dollar on a canal which we know will, in a few years, be inadequate? Why spend the only means at our command, short of direct taxation, when a portion of the money may secure us the efficient remedy so much needed?

THE COMING WOMAN.

Whether we like it or not—whether anybody likes it or not—it may be accepted as very nearly a foregone conclusion that the right of suffrage is eventually to be extended to women. There have been, doubtless, a great many foolish things said, and a great many more foolish things done by those who have advocated it. But when was it ever otherwise, in any reform, since Martin Luther first his inkstand at the head of the devil; since the Roundheads gave whole texts of Scripture to their children for christian names, and denounced men who wore their hair over their shoulders as certain of eternal perdition; since such time, however remote or near, when man begin to think for themselves on any new subject, and, in their new freedom, committed some extravagance, which did little harm, and was soon forgotten, or, at least, forgiven? "Why," said Miss Anna Dickinson, on one occasion, stepping forward to the footlights and commencing a lecture with a lofty flight of eloquence, "Why was I born?" She paused, and a thrill ran through the audience. Again the rich tones of the winsome woman rolled over the expectant people, as she repeated the question, "Why was I born?" And again she paused, that the due impression might be made upon her hearers. Before she answered her own question, "Why was I born?" she asked once more, in touching and almost painful accents, when a wicked boy in the gallery shouted, "I give it up!" The incident is almost an epitome of the whole "Woman's Movement." Woman has asked a question with such solemnity as she could, and a jeer and a laugh has, for the most part, been the only answer. Oftentimes, no doubt, the ridicule has been richly deserved by individual advocates, who have shown more zeal for the cause than judgment in advocating it. But ridicule is never an argument, though it often passes for one in place of a better answer, and, for a time, seems more conclusive than the soundest reason. Reason, nevertheless, has the "hard of it in the long run. The real question is, whether woman has reason on her side. When she shows that, the result is necessarily a foregone conclusion. That conclusion, probably, is already reached in the minds of most persons—that is manifest suffrage universal, without regard to color, condition, or intelligence, it cannot be much longer denied to that half of the body-politic who are not fools, who are not degraded, to distinction from the other half, and who differ from the rest only in sex. Once admitted, that proposition would be universal, as a matter of right, and set alone cannot reasonably be made a ground of exclusion. Probably nine-tenths of those who now object to the extension of the right of suffrage to women, object to it because they believe it would, if exercised, result in evil to the country. Not because they believe woman is not competent to exercise the right of suffrage, but because they believe it would be eventually to be used to woman's harm. 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FOREIGN.

Fears of a General Insurrection in Italy.

The Political Situation in France.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, May 14.—The Republican agitation throughout Italy [illegible]. Fears are entertained by the government that it may culminate in open revolt. Troops are being despatched, [illegible] to troublesome districts. An insurrection has broken out in the Province of Modena, and Republicans have raised the standard of revolt. A collision has taken place between the troops sent to suppress the insurrection and the revolutionists. [illegible] Several arrests were made, and the city is now quiet.

FLORENCE, May 14.—An outbreak is reported in Modena. Several rebels were killed and wounded in the skirmish. Reinforcements have been sent to the troops. The trouble will doubtless be speedily suppressed.

FLORENCE, May 14.—The participators in the political troubles here, to-day, were mainly students. Several have been arrested.

Menotti Garibaldi's refusal to act against the insurrection in the Neapolitan powers, is attributed to the fact that many of the insurgents are known [illegible] and friends.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 14.—Messrs. Milliere and Regnert, editors of the Marseillaise newspaper, and some other prisoners, who were arrested for complicity in the plot of last February, have been provisionally liberated.

[illegible] are still engaged hearing the cases of those arrested for alleged participation in the late outbreak. Yesterday forty-nine persons were condemned and variously sentenced, from nine months down to fifteen days' imprisonment. Eight persons were acquitted for lack of proof.

Great preparations are being made for the official proclamation of the vote recently thrown. The Emperor will receive a deputation of the Corp Legislatif, and deliver a discourse on the subject.

PARIS, May 14.—The French Government has officially denied the report that the extradition of Gustave Flourens is contemplated.

PARIS, May 14.—The accession of the Duke of [illegible] to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is [illegible].

PARIS, May 14—Evening.—Many more persons have been sentenced to imprisonment for connection with the late disorders.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 14.—Heavy shipments of coin are expected from Mexico in a few days.

The *Times* predicts that woman's rights were doomed in the present Parliament.

LONDON, May 14.—The yachts Cambria and Sappho were towed from Cowes at 4 o'clock this morning to the east end of the Isle of Wight. A stiff wind by south breeze prevailed. The Cambria reached Ryde at 10 o'clock under easy sail.

LONDON, May 14.—The bodies of the victims of the Greek brigands arrived to-day.

LONDON, May 14.—[illegible] has left the city. The meeting at Hyde Park is postponed.

LONDONDERRY, May 14.—The steamship Darien has been [illegible].

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—The China has arrived.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 14.—The response of the Austrian Government to the Pope was a verbal one—cold and unsympathetic.

Ditrichstein Mensdorff has been appointed to succeed Baron de Koller as Governor of Bohemia. The headquarters of the Governor will be at Prague.

MADERIA ISLAND.

LISBON, May 14.—Information has reached here that quite a formidable insurrection has broken out in the Island of Maderia. The government has despatched a body of troops there.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, May 14.—Diego and Gaspar Aguero were garroted. They met their fate firmly. There was an immense attendance, and the police to-day registered the correspondence going out to New York, on the steamship Missouri. Nothing was found of a seditious character.

RELIGIOUS.

Proceedings in the Methodist Conference at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 14.—In the Methodist General Conference to-day, Bishop Wightman presided. A very large number of reports of committees, petitions, and resolutions were received and adopted, [illegible] providing for an Orphans' Home in each conference, in charge of a Board of Trustees. Memorials were received from the colored members of the Georgia and Tennessee Conference, expressing their devotion to the Church South, and hoping for a continuation of the same kindly relations heretofore existing. The Committee on the Removal of the Book Concern to Louisville reported in favor of removing it, [illegible] St. Louis which were referred to the proper committee; [illegible] the Empire of Brazil.

To-day being last day under rule adopted, on which petitions, memorials, and resolutions will be received for reference, an immense number are being presented.

The committee to whom was referred the papers relating to the proposal of union made by the Methodist Episcopal Church, recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, gratefully recognizing that Providence which has hitherto guided us, multiplied us, strengthened our hands, and preserved our integrity as a Church of Jesus Christ under trying conditions, both of war and peace, we earnestly desire to cultivate true Christian fellowship with brethren of the several branches of Methodism in this country and Europe.

Resolved, That the action of our Bishops at the last annual meeting in St. Louis, in their response to the message from the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has the full endorsement of the General Conference, and accurately defines our position in reference to any overtures which may be received from that Church, having in them an official and proper recognition of this body; and that the distinguished [illegible] of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met at Chicago, in May, 1868 [illegible] the following resolution, to-wit: [illegible]

Resolved, That the commission ordered by the General Conference to confer with the [illegible] African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, to arrange for a union of that body with our own, be also empowered to treat with similar organizations from any other Methodist Church [illegible].

Resolved, Moreover, that if this distinguished commission were fully clothed with authority to treat with us for a union, it is the judgment of this conference that the true interests of the Church of Christ require and demand the maintenance of our separate and distinct organization.

That we tender to Rev. Bishop E. Janes and Rev. W. L. Harris, members of the commission, now present with us, our high regards as brethren beloved in the Lord, and express our sincere desire that the day may soon come when proper Christian sentiments and fraternal relations between the two great branches of Northern and Southern Methodism shall be permanently established.

The report was unanimously adopted. A large amount of unimportant business was transacted. Adjourned.

The Methodist Protestant Conference, at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church the discussion on the rules was continued by Revs. Brown and Collier. The fraternal messengers from the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Church took a formal leave in the most cordial manner, expressing an earnest desire for reunion.

East Maine Methodist Episcopal Conference.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 14.—The East Maine Methodist Conference voted, 42 to 14, in favor of lay delegation.

It adopted a resolution in favor of prohibition of the sale of liquor, and total abstinence.

THE WEST.

Survey of the Denver Central & Georgetown Railroad—Killed by a Runaway—Mining in New Mexico.

DENVER, Col., May 14.—The preliminary survey of the Denver Central & Georgetown Railroad is completed. At no place will the grade exceed eighty feet. Engineers will immediately locate the line, and the company will push the work energetically.

Redwood Fisher, City Surveyor, and a highly respected citizen, was killed on Thursday by a runaway team.

ELIZABETH, N. M., dates of the 11th say mining is progressing slowly on account of the scarcity of water in the gulches. Water in the Big Ditch will reach Nigger and Humbug Gulches this week, and the supply will be increased to nine hundred inches. The prospect is generally encouraging.

The New Union Colony in Colorado.

DENVER, May 14.—Specials to the effect that the Union Colony is breaking up and members scattering, are untrue. One or two dissatisfied members, who expected to find a large town with all the conveniences, have come to Denver, temporarily. The colony is a great success. Greeley is growing rapidly.

A Woman and Child Killed by a Band of Indians.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, May 14.—A war party of Ogallalahs, dressed in clothing furnished by the government, called at the cabin of a settler living on the Niobrara River, 120 miles north of here, and while the man was absent, killed his wife, and then killed her little son, and took her daughter, aged 12, a prisoner.

The husband escaped. The excitement in that region is very great, and it is feared it will be depopulated. Loud calls are made for Sheridan and Baker.

Late arrivals from up the river report the Indians [illegible] and aggressive.

Sad Case of Suicide.

OMAHA, May 14.—This afternoon a young lady, named Ida Haslo, committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart. She died instantly. She was to have been married at 10 a. m. to-morrow, to a man named Brewer. The cause is reported to have been her great dislike for the aforesaid, love for another man, and the determination of her parents that she should marry Brewer.

Names of the Parties Connected with the Horrible Tragedy at Ladore, Kansas.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, May 14.—Further particulars are given of the affair at Ladore, on Tuesday night. The names of the five men were: William Ryan, [illegible] County, Ill.; Patrick Starr, [illegible]; [illegible]. Ryan was left for dead [illegible], Robert Wright.

Colonel Chapman, Chief Engineer of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Galveston Railroad, has just returned from the South, where he has been [illegible] the survey of the road [illegible] [illegible] good and a fine country.

MISSOURI.

Celebration of Colored People at St. Louis—Resolutions Adopted.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—About 7,000 colored citizens [illegible] the Pacific Railroad, [illegible] of the Fifteenth Amendment. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Evidence Before the Coroner's Jury Relative to the Late Railroad Disaster—The Conductor of the Freight Train Under Arrest.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Evidence before the Coroner's jury to-day very plainly showed that the accident [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ordor, the conductor, and he was placed in the calaboose. The fact that Odor and his engineer, Tracy, left the spot instantly after the collision, because, as they assert, they feared personal violence, while the conductor and other employes of the passenger train remained and worked hard for the relief and relief of the wounded, is generally regarded as a consciousness of having done wrong, and strengthens the belief that they were to blame for the collision.

The reported death of A. E. Fanning, Chief Engineer of the Freeport Railroad, is a mistake. He was on the train, but left it at Scotville.

The wounded are generally doing well, and are receiving the care of some of the best nurses and physicians in the city. The railroad company is doing everything possible for their comfort, and will recompense them for losses, so far as money can do so, without suit or expense. The bodies of the dead have been placed in metallic cases, and will be deposited in the cemetery vault, subject to the order of friends.

The pecuniary loss by the accident to the rolling stock is about $30,000.

ILLINOIS.

Small-Pox at Jacksonville—Closing of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 14.—Dr. Wm. G. Gillett, Principal of the Illinois Institution for the Education of Deaf and Dumb Mutes, has just issued the following circular letter to the patrons of the institution, which will explain itself:

"STATE OF ILLINOIS, INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF DEAF MUTES,
"PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE, May 12.

"SIR: You will remember that a number of weeks ago I notified you that small-pox was in the city of Jacksonville. It was supposed to be entirely ceased, but it has been ascertained that there are a number of recent cases in the immediate neighborhood. There is no case of the disease in our institution, but in view of the liabilities of its increase, and also in view of the few days remaining of the term of school, it is deemed best to close the school on next Wednesday, the 18th instant. The pupils will leave here on Thursday, the 19th. Parents and guardians of pupils are requested to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

"By order of the President of the Board of Directors. Very truly yours,
(Signed), PHILLIP G. GILLETT, Principal."

The cases of small-pox referred to are confined to the Illinois Institution for the Care of the Feeble Minded located near the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. There are no other cases in the city, and the health of Jackson never was better.

Mysterious Assault at Quincy—A Catholic Priest Found Unconscious.

QUINCY, Ill., May 14.—A man was picked up by the police on the levee, last night, in a state of unconsciousness, at first supposed from the effects of drunkenness. He was taken to police headquarters and searched, when papers were found on his person showing him to be a Catholic priest, and his name William Lambert. His head and face were beaten in a shocking manner. Who did it, or why it was done cannot be explained, since he is still unconscious.

Personal.

FREEPORT, Ill., May 14.—General J. W. Shaffer, Governor of Utah, arrived here this evening, being summoned home by the serious illness of his wife. He reports everything quiet in the Territory. He expects to return in a few days.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Question of the Validity of Railroad Bonds Endorsed by the State Comptroller.

COLUMBIA, May 14.—Judge Melton last night granted an order requiring J. S. Neagle, Comptroller General, J. H. Law, and the Blue Ridge Railroad Company to show cause why Neagle should not be restrained from endorsing in behalf of the State the four million of bonds authorized by an act, passed September 15, 1868, to extend aid to the Blue Ridge Railroad, and in the meantime they are restrained from endorsing and issuing said bonds. Two millions have already been signed by Neagle. He signed one million last night. They are intended for the European market. It is contended that the constitution prohibits the endorsement of any bonds whatever by the State.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Call attention to their superior styles of Gents', Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hosiery and Underwear, received per latest Steamers, embracing many bargains in Regular Goods, which will be offered on Monday, May 16; also, to their choice assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ties, Scarfs, Hhkfs., Shirts, Collars, &c., &c. Ladies' Lawn Suits, and Cambric Dresses, Linen and Cotton Night Dresses, Chimeses, Drawers, Skirts, Dressing Sacks. Childrens' Pique, Linen, and Lawn Dresses, Pique Cloaks, Hats and Sun Bonnets, and every article essential to Infants' Wardrobes, Cloaks, Lace Caps, &c., &c., forming the most attractive assortment offered this season.

Orders promptly and carefully executed.

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SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING!

Immense stock of every variety, style, and price, at the

ORIGINAL AND ONLY ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

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E. D. TERRY,

(PUTNAM'S OLD STAND),

116 & 118 Randolph-st.

ROMAN SASHES.

ROMAN SASHES, FOR LADIES.

BROWN & PRIOR,

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Will exhibit Monday, own importation of Roman Sashes for Ladies. The only real line of these beautiful goods ever shown west of New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORT.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE,

(AT THE FOOT OF MT. EQUINOX,)

MANCHESTER, Vt., May 2, 1870.

Open from June 1, to October 1.

TERMS.

For two, four, or six weeks from June 1, or the entire season of four months, $17.50 per week. Transient board for June, $3.50 per day. Address, by mail or telegraph, F. H. ORVIS. For regular rates for July and August, see card of April 8, 1870.

June and July are the best months for Trout fishing.

CHIROPODIST.

ALL RIGHT!

Cures Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Boils, and Sores of all kinds. Relieves Corns and Bunions. For sale by all druggists. 25 cts. per box.

CORNS,

BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, treated by DR. STEPHENS, 35 Clark-st. 25c Foot treated [illegible] for [illegible]

OPENINGS.

FIRST OPENING OF MOURNING STORE,

NEXT TUESDAY.

Southeast corner State and Madison-sts.

TURKISH BATHS.

THE AVENUE TURKISH BATHS

294 WABASH-AV.

[illegible]

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Mace-Allen Mill—What the Former's Second Says.

Base Ball Matches—Death of a Trotter—Billiard Items, etc.

THE RING.

THE LATE FIGHT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Jerry Donovan returned to Chicago from New Orleans yesterday morning, at which latter place he acted as second for Mace in his late contest with Allen. Jerry says that Allen was whipped in the third round, and after that had not the smallest chance on earth to win. Allen, he thinks, was afraid of Mace, from the moment he set foot in the ring, and acted "dungy" throughout the fight. Mace whipped Allen in reality with his left hand, without receiving even so much as a scratch himself. There was not a knock-down during the fight. Allen did not break his arm in the last round. There was a regular physician present, who examined the member aforesaid, and declared that it was only slightly injured. This "accident" was a sort of arrangement of Allen's by which he wanted it understood that he had enough of fighting. He had found his master, and was perfectly satisfied with the punishment he had received up to that time. Jerry thinks that Allen might make a good fight with some one else, but he is no sort of use for him to contend with Mace.

After the fight, there was a sparring exhibition given in the evening, at New Orleans, in which both Allen and Mace participated. It was here authoritatively and publicly stated, by a friend of Mace's, that he had fought his last battle. Mace stated so himself very freely to everybody.

Coburn challenged Mace to fight, but the latter will not accept the challenge. Whether Coburn would have challenged Mace, if he had not known it would not be considered, Jerry did not say. But from all appearances, it would seem that Coburn does want to fight pretty badly.

The people of New Orleans are quite anxious to get up a fight between Coburn and Allen. Whether this will be brought about, it does not yet seem certain.

Jerry was highly pleased with the treatment they all received at the hands of the New Orleans people. The people who went to see the fight from that city were of the very best classes. Probably no pugilistic contest that has ever taken place anywhere, has been witnessed by so respectable an audience.

O'BALDWIN.

The friends of Edward O'Baldwin, the pugilist, are very desirous that he should be pardoned, and they are annoying the Governor of Massachusetts with their petitions.

BASE BALL.

THE CHICAGO "WHITE STOCKINGS."

The newspapers of a city called Detroit, said city being mainly known by reason of its being a certain number of miles from Chicago, thus discusses the morality of the "White Stockings":

Chicago went at work, some time ago, to get together an extraordinary base ball club. The idea of Chicago was to make up a club which would, in some way, eclipse the celebrated Red Stockings of Cincinnati. Therefore, Chicago "put money in her purse," and went about hiring "crack" players here and there, until a nine was secured that were supposed to be capable of astonishing the country, and especially of astonishing the Red Stockings of Cincinnati. The Chicago Base Ball Club is now circulating through the South, whence the Red Stockings have just returned, playing with the clubs that have encountered the Red Stockings. And, whatever experts may think of the comparative merits of the rival clubs as base ball players, the Chicago Club certainly has already accomplished the pet desire of Chicago, by astonishing the country, and also astonishing the Red Stockings. They did this at New Orleans, by playing a match game last Sunday! The Red [illegible] Tuesday, they attended a prize-fight! In New Orleans, Sunday is regarded as a sort of holiday. On the Sabbath, the people there enjoy the circus, or horse-race, or dog-fight, or whatever amusement may be going on. The Red Stockings were there just before the Chicago club, and were challenged to play a match on the Sabbath; but the Red Stockings properly declined. The Chicago club had no such scruples, and promptly agreed to play the Lone Stars last Sabbath afternoon. For a club representing a Northern city, and supposed to represent something of Northern civilization in the matter of amusements, this may be fairly set down as a disreputable piece of business, to say nothing of its immoral and irreligious aspects. The stockholders and patrons of the club, and the press and people of Chicago should at once rebuke their representative "nine," and forbid any repetition of the scandal.

The game of the White Stockings, at Memphis, with the Bluff Citys, in which the extraordinary score of 157 to 1 was made, does much to bring up the "average" of the Chicago nine on their late trip. Their "brush" starting out, in New Orleans, with the Atlantics, raised anticipations rather too high not to experience some disappointment in the scores which followed. Of this latter fact the Cincinnati papers were not slow to take notice. In the games at Memphis the White Stockings played with a club that was much superior to the Green Stockings, with whom the "Reds" had their contest, and almost duplicated the great score of the latter, while, at the same time, reducing that of their opponents one-half. In generalities are to be calculated upon, the White Stockings have as good a record, thus far, during the present season, as the redoubtable "Reds" themselves.

ATHLETICS VS. PASTIMES, OF BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The Athletic Base Ball Club, of this city, defeated the Pastime Club, of Baltimore, this afternoon. Score—39 to 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In a match game, yesterday afternoon, between the first and second divisions of the Dore School, the latter won by a score of 19 to 8.

The Alert and Resolute Clubs played a game yesterday, in which the latter were successful by a score of 65 to 16.

The North Side picked nine beat the Baltics, yesterday, by a score of 18 to 8.

The "Pickled Beets" and "Dirty Stockings" have gone into the base ball business at Nashville.

The Actives and Empires of this city played a match game, yesterday afternoon, on the grounds corner of West Lake and May streets. Game was called at the end of the sixth inning, when the score stood—Actives, 16; Empires, 15.

One of the closest contested games ever played in Chicago occurred yesterday afternoon between the Atlanta and Chicago Junior Base Ball Clubs. The score, at the close of the innings, stood—Chicago Juniors, 5; Atlantas, 4.

THE TURF.

DEATH OF A NOTED TROTTER.

The well-known trotting horse, "Doctor," of late years an inmate of Emmet Schall's stable, on Randolph street, expired a few days since of heart disease. "Doctor" was once the property of the late Charley Stokes, under whose guidance he trotted many a hot race on the old driving park. Mr. Schall purchased him from Stokes' administrators, and about a year ago sold him to a gentleman connected with the press of this city. As a roadster, "Doctor" had few equals in this city, and for a "brush" of four or five blocks he could "get away" with almost everything in Chicago.

PROSPECTS AT THE EAST.

The trotting season at the East promises the present year to be the most brilliant ever known to the American turf. The amount of money to be trotted for in that section is enormously large. An Eastern paper thus foots up the various purses:

The Buffalo Association, $46,000; the Narragansett Park, $25,000; the Boston Association, $25,000; the Mystic Park, $10,000; the Prospect Park Association, $20,000; the Fashion Course, L. I., $20,000; the Dexter Course, L. I., $25,000; the Trenton Association, $20,000; the Wm. [illegible] making a grand aggregate of over $300,000 to be awarded as trotting horses in this section alone. Never before have the sporting [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The first meeting of the season will take place at the Fashion Course, Long Island, to be followed immediately by Union Course, Long Island, which commences May 22, and continues to the 25th. The Boston Trotting Association holds its summer meeting on the 7th of June. The entries to all the above include some of the very best stock in the country.

WHAT FAST HORSES HAVE COST BONNER.

Bonner is reported to have spent nearly $250,000 since he was bitten by mania for "fast ones." The prices paid for his most noted horses were as follows: Pocahontas, $50,000; Dexter, $33,000; Lantern, $12,000; Major Winfield, $20,000; Lantern and Light, $10,000; Flatbush Maid, $9,000; the Auburn Horse, $15,000; Joe Elliott, a colt now owned by him, and expected to beat Dexter, cost $20,000.

TERRE HAUTE RACES.

The Terre Haute spring races will commence on Tuesday, May 24, and continue four days. The total amount of premiums offered is $5,500.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., HORSE ASSOCIATION.

The local papers speak very encouragingly of the great horse exhibition which will take place there on June 1, and continue four days. A local paper says: "Everything looks encouraging for a most successful meeting. Several stables, containing from two to four head of horses each, are already located at the track, and there is a prospect of the arrival very soon of several more. We learn that among those to come from a distance will be the Athione stables, owned by J. O'Fallon, of St. Louis County, Missouri. Several of this stable are entered in the stake races for colts, and the probability is that the whole stable will be here, as it is booked for the Eastern race meetings this summer, and will likely take Springfield in its line of march from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic seaboard. The horses composing this stable are among the most celebrated races in this country, several of them having borne the colors of victory in hotly contested races at New York, Saratoga, and New Orleans."

BILLIARDS.

DEPARTURE OF RUDOLPHE.

Rudolphe left the city last night for New York, probably to make arrangements for the approaching match with Dion, which it is now settled is to be played in that city.

PARKER VS. COON.

Frank Parker is getting to be exceedingly anxious to have another game with Coon. He now offers to waive tables, and will give anybody $50 that will make a match between him and Coon.

THE SHARP'S OWN.

There are lots of fellows hanging around loose in Chicago who would give most anything to play billiards every day with such generous individuals as the following: "A New York billiardist boasts that he will give a certain player ninety-nine points in a hundred, and play caroms to his antagonist's full game, with the butt end of the cue and one eye shut."

THE TRIGGER.

THE PRAIRIE SHOOTING CLUB

will have a shooting match to-morrow at their grounds at Dexter Park. Members are requested to be there at 12 o'clock m., sharp.

THE POLICE COURTS.

WEST SIDE COURT.

The Hon. Daniel Cameron, member of the Constitutional Convention from this city, having concluded his labors in that excellent body, drew his pay, and on Friday evening jumped on board a train with a view of returning to the city he has so ably represented. Entering a sleeping car, he ensconced himself in a lower berth and lapsed into the arms of Morpheus. Meanwhile a [illegible] individual of the name of Lucius C. Brown engaged the upper berth of the same section, and, having a turn for adventure, struck up an acquaintance with James Roache, the colored porter of the sleeping car.

At Bloomington the train received an addition of two passengers, in the persons of a young woman, named Belle [illegible], a whilom partner of one of Chicago's most notorious characters, "Waterford Jack," and a colored girl named Jennie Williams. Being women in purse, if in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

postponed until to-morrow. The accused, meanwhile, are held in bail of $500 each.

—George Smith, in company of two fallen angels, entered a Randolph street saloon on Friday night, and, after numerous drinks, refused to liquidate. When pressed he claimed to be an officer, and, showing a star, he threatened vengeance to the proprietor if molested. But this individual was not to be intimidated, and as a result Smith was fined $20 by Justice Moore.

—John McBride, William Smith and Charles Murphy, the three roughs believed to be implicated in the shooting of Jacob King, at No. 300 Canal street, about a week ago, were remanded for further hearing on the 24th, in bail of $3,000 each. The injuries of the prosecuting witness precluded his appearance.

—Benny Allis, a ten-year older, was picked up while in a fearful state of intoxication, on Blue Island avenue, on Friday morning. When arraigned before the court Benny explained to the Justice that his mother had recommended whisky for a bad cold. He was sent for ten days to the Bridewell.

THE OTHER COURTS.

At the Armory and Huron street courts there was nothing worth mentioning.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

METHODIST.

Rev. C. H. Mandeville will preach, morning and evening, for St. John's Church, at Cleaver Hall, corner of Drexel avenue and Brook street.

—Rev. Watson Thatcher preaches twice at Simpson Church.

—Rev. Dr. Reid will conduct the services, morning and evening, at Centenary Church, on Monroe street, near Morgan. In the morning, reference will be made to the death of Mrs. G. F. Foster. At the evening service Dr. Reid will be assisted by Rev. S. L. Baldwin, from China, accompanied by a Chinese man from the Mission Station. Seats free. No collection.

—Rev. W. H. Daniels preaches twice, at the First Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

—T. Hayward will preach at the Free Methodist Mission, 343 Division street, at 10:30 a. m. Preaching afternoon and evening.

—Rev. S. L. Baldwin, who has just returned from China, will preach, in the morning, at Wabash Avenue Church. Rev. E. O. Haven will preach in the evening.

—There will be services, morning and evening, at the Indiana Avenue Church, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, conducted by Rev. H. Crews.

—Rev. C. G. Truesdell will preach, morning and evening, in the Grant Place Church.

EPISCOPAL.

Rev. Brockhurst Morgan will conduct the services at St. Mark's Church, corner of Polk and Cottage Grove avenue.

—Rev. C. E. Cheney will conduct the services at Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

—Rev. E. Sullivan will preach, morning and evening, at Trinity Church.

—There will be services, morning and evening, at St. Stephen's Church, on Johnson street.

—Rev. O. B. Thayer will preach twice at the Church of the Atonement, corner of West Washington and Robey streets.

—There will be full choral services at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets, and a sermon by the Bishop.

—Rev. A. W. Snyder will preach twice at Calvary Church, on Warren avenue, near Western avenue.

—Rev. A. N. Powers will preach twice at St. John's Church, Union Park. Evening subject: "Crime and the Impunity of Criminals."

CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. L. T. Chamberlain preaches in the morning at the New England Church, corner of Dearborn and White streets. Rev. A. L. Riggs preaches in the evening.

—Rev. C. D. Helmer preaches twice at Union Park Church.

—Rev. W. A. Bartlett preaches twice at Plymouth Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court.

—Rev. E. F. Williams will preach in the morning at Tabernacle Church, on "Family Prayer."

—Rev. A. P. Foster will preach twice in First Church, corner of West Washington and Green streets.

—Rev. G. M. Tyler will preach twice in South Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

—Rev. James C. White will be installed as pastor in the new Oakland Congregational Church with appropriate services. Rev. W. A. Bartlett, A. L. Chapin, Lyman Whiting, D. D., J. W. Fisk, and others will take part in the exercises. The church building will be open at noon. The Oakland Station is only three blocks from the church.

—Rev. Moses Smith, of Leavitt Street Congregational Church, will lecture on temperance at the Central Park Mission Chapel, corner of Lake and Seymour streets, on Tuesday evening.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. J. McLeish will preach, morning and evening, in the Seventh Church, corner of Peoria and Jackson streets.

—Rev. D. H. Fletcher, of Scarboro, Ontario, will preach, morning and evening, in the Scotch Church.

—Rev. James B. Duncan preaches twice at the church, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Michigan avenue.

—Professor Swing preaches, morning and evening, at Westminster Church.

—Rev. Daniel Low preaches, morning and evening, at Calvary Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street.

—Rev. J. S. Hanna will preach, in the morning at Twenty-eighth Street Church.

—Rev. G. F. Nichols preaches twice at Olivet Church.

—Rev. J. H. Walker will preach twice in Reunion Church, on Mitchell street.

—Rev. Mr. Johnson will preach at Norwood Park, at 4 p. m.

—Rev. Henry Smith, of Cincinnati, preaches twice at the Third Church, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets.

BAPTIST.

Rev. F. D. Rickerson will preach his introductory sermon, as pastor of the Indiana Avenue Church, at 11 o'clock a. m. Subject of evening sermon, "The Resurrection."

—Rev. J. R. Drew will preach twice at the Freewill Baptist Church, corner of Jackson and Loomis streets.

—Rev. O. T. Walker will preach, morning and evening, in North Church, corner of Chicago avenue and Dearborn street.

—Rev. E. J. Goodspeed will preach twice at the Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. Evening subject: "Church Manners."

—Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D. D., will preach, morning and evening, at Wabash Avenue Church, corner of Eighteenth street.

—Rev. J. T. Sunderland will preach, morning and evening, at Union Park Church, corner of Washington and Paulina streets.

—Rev. W. M. Haynes will preach twice at the University.

—Rev. G. M. Adams will preach, in the forenoon, at Norwood Park.

UNITARIAN.

The services at Unity Church, morning and evening, will be conducted by Rev. Robert Collyer. Morning sermon, "The Church We Belong to."

—Rev. O. F. Safford, of Charlestown, Mass., will preach twice at Murray Chapel, Indiana avenue.

—Rev. C. A. Staples will preach twice in the Third Church, corner of Laflin and West Monroe streets.

—Rev. Robert L. Collier will preach at the Church of the Messiah, in the morning. Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach in the evening.

—Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach at Avenue Hall, 147 Twenty-second street, at 10½ a. m.

UNIVERSALIST.

Rev. G. T. Flanders preaches twice at the Church of the Redeemer, West Washington street.

—Rev. W. H. Ryder will preach twice at St. Paul's Church, Wabash avenue.

NEW JERUSALEM.

At the Temple, on Adams street, preaching at 11 a. m., by Rev. J. R. Hibbard.

—At South Mission, preaching in English, at 3½ p. m., by Rev. Mr. Gardner.

—At North Mission, preaching at 3½ p. m.

—At the Seminary, Hyde Park, preaching at 11 a. m., by Rev. Mr. Gardner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elder Ira J. Chase will preach, morning and evening, in the Christian Church, corner of Twenty-fifth street.

—There will be preaching in the public school building at Thatcher, at 3 p. m., by Rev. W. H. Knapp.

—Rev. E. Van Noorden will preach in the Dutch (Holland) language, this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the school house of the German Evangelical Church, corner of Noble street and Chicago avenue.

—Rev. F. Read, of Jacksonville, Ill., will preach before the deaf mutes, at Farwell Hall, at 3 p. m.

—The Friends' Protestant Church will meet, at 3 p. m., in the new church on Adams street. Rev. C. Miel will preach.

—Rev. J. S. Sweeney will preach at the First Christian Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Sixteenth street.

—D. L. Moody will preach at Farwell Hall in the evening.

—D. L. Moody will preach at the Illinois Street Church in the morning.

—There will be a conference at Crosby Music Hall at 10 a. m. Progressive Lyceum at 12 noon. Dr. Smith, of Boston, will lecture in the evening.

—There will be a public temperance meeting at the Washingtonian Home in the evening.

—The Disciples of Christ meet in Bremer Hall, 344 North Carpenter street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7½ p. m.

—Rev. F. Richards will preach twice at the English Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Dearborn and Poland streets.

—Elder Ramsey will preach twice at the Advent Christian Church, on Green street, between Madison and Monroe.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

On Friday evening next, Mr. John Dillon, supported by a picked dramatic company, will open a brief engagement at the Opera House, under the management of Mr. D. R. Allen. Mr. Dillon has been absent for some time from the stage in this city, and his reappearance, in a few of his most popular impersonations, will undoubtedly have the effect of calling together large audiences at the end of the week. Of Dillon it may be said that, with all his faults, the play-going public love him still, and when they are assured that on this occasion he will appear at his best—that Richard will be himself again—his old admirers will be glad to have an opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with some of his inimitable characters. Mr. Allen has got together a highly talented company to support Mr. Dillon, and has spared no expense in getting up a dramatic entertainment which will be worthy of the fullest houses.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

The "Rag Picker of Paris," will be kept on the boards for another week, supplemented by a play by Andrew Halliday, entitled "Checkmate." On Monday evening the regular bill will be withdrawn for the occasion of Mrs. D. R. Allen's benefit, when Lester Wallack's popular drama, "The Veteran," will be presented, with other attractions. Mrs. Allen, is an industrious, painstaking, and intelligent actress, and deserves a handsome benefit at the hands of all the patrons of the Museum. Let her be well remembered on Monday evening.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

The announcement of a complimentary benefit to Mr. William Manning will be sufficient to crowd the Dearborn Theatre, on Monday evening. No man has contributed so much during the past season toward our amusement as the popular Billy, and the public will doubtless show how they appreciate his services. The programme for the evening is full of fun, "The Dramatic Agency," "Arena Sports," and Manning's trained elephant, "Romeo," being among the principal attractions. The minstrel season closes on the 28th, when the Dearborn will be occupied for a couple of weeks by the German Combination Troupe for the performance of operettas and opera bouffe. The following artists have been secured for the season: Mme. Pauline Canissa, prima donna, from the Italian and German Opera Company of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Europe; Miss Johanna Claussen, the popular opera soubrette; Herr Theodore Habelmann, tenor; Alexander Kost, basso, from the Comic Opera, New York; Julius Loeb, baritone, of the German Opera; Max Chandimet, Rudolph Sange, basso profundo, of the Stadt Theatre, New York; W. Hoffmann, who made a brilliant impression in his recent impersonation of Sarastro, in the "Magic Flute," and Signora Dzuiba, a brilliant mezzo soprano, from the German and Italian Opera.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Chanfrau closes the first week of his engagement with "Sam," and on Monday he will open with "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," one of his most attractive roles.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

The first public entertainment of the Chicago Amateur Dramatic Society will be given at the West Side Theatre, on Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison, on Thursday evening. Hardwick's comedy, "A Bachelor of Arts," and the farce, "Turn Him Out," will be presented.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Oratorio Society will hold a rehearsal at Mr. Buck's music rooms, corner of Cass and Illinois streets, on Wednesday evening. The selection of officers for the year will take place on Thursday evening. There will be a rehearsal of Mr. Buck's Forty-sixth Psalm, at which a full attendance of the chorus is desired.

The Chicago Musical Amateurs meet at their rooms, 113 Monroe street, on Monday evening.

Millinery Opening.

Mrs. E. Cobb, late of New York, will open on Wednesday and Thursday next, at No. 38 Bradley [illegible]

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Meeting of the County Franchise Association.

Arrangements for the Approaching Convention.

Addresses by Ladies.

The Cook County Woman's Franchise Association held a regular meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture room, yesterday afternoon. The audience was fair in point of numbers, the majority being ladies. Mrs. Jane Graham Jones took the chair. Mrs. Harriet Brooks, Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, and they were adopted.

Mr. C. B. Waite reported that he had engaged Farwell Hall for the 25th and 26th inst., both morning and evening, for the use of the coming convention.

Mr. Fernando Jones reported that he had made arrangements with several railroads for tickets for delegates at reduced rates.

Mr. Waite announced that they wanted to publish the call on Monday, and Mr. Jones should hurry up and do his part of the business. Answers from many distinguished persons, accepting invitations to the convention, had been received. I promised to be the most successful convention of the kind ever held in Chicago. They wanted to accommodate as many persons in their houses as they could. They should not send their friends to hotels, especially the speakers.

The Secretary mounted the platform, and read a list of names of ladies, and asked how many delegates they would take charge of and entertain during the convention.

One lady was not prepared to say; another promised to take one; a third could not state how many until she consulted her mother; a fourth had friends already, as many as she could take care of; a fifth did not live in the city; a sixth would take two, and perhaps three; a seventh was unprepared to say how many; an eighth would take two or three, or perhaps more; a ninth would take half a dozen. A large number were non-committal, and declined to make rash promises, but all manifested that they were more or less "on hospitable thoughts intent," and the prospect of being well taken care of is good for the delegates.

Mr. Waite moved that Mrs. Mary C. Kimball read an essay which she had prepared.

The motion prevailed, and Mrs. Kimball took the platform.

Mrs. Kimball stated that when God placed man and woman in the Garden of Eden he did not give one any superiority over the other. Woman was to take care of Paradise just as much as man. She inferred from this that Holy Writ taught that equality of sexes was an ordination of the all-wise Providence, which would have continued, but for the fall of man, which introduced man and woman to a sphere where evil influences disturbed the harmony of life which was originally intended. Deborah, the prophetess, was cited as an instance of a woman who took a prominent part in affairs of State when she judged Israel. If man and woman were to be "one flesh," so should they be one in civil and political matters. Woman's keen perception, ready instinct and intuitive application could not fail to remove many corruptions from a demoralized state of politics. The speaker adduced Elizabeth of England, Mary Queen of Scotts, the Infanta, daughter of Eleanor of Portugal, Queen Jane of Navarre, Isabella of France, who governed Spain, and Catherine de Medicis, as proofs of feminine strength of mind and decision of character. In the face of such names who could say woman was not prepared for the ballot, especially as many of their women of the republic were as intelligent as those Queens, and far more advanced, for the world had progressed 300 years since those Queens lived. Woman's work in the Revolution, in the rebellion and against slavery, was pronounced to be glorious. After all she had done in the war woman was relegated to the domestic circle without the ballot, although it was given to the negroes. What value was the old boast of being an American woman? What value were education and intelligence when a negro was in Congress, and woman out in the cold? The "verdant Hiberian and the lager-loving German" need visit the country but two years, when they could vote. The "sphere" of woman was next treated of. She was invested with the same spiritual rights and knowledge as man; why therefore should she be debarred from controlling and arranging worldly matters to a degree within her power? Elizabeth Barrett Browning was a woman if Longfellow was a man, Charlotte Bronte a woman, Dickens only a man. Joan of Arc a woman, Wellington only a man. Rosa Bonheur a woman, Landseer only a man. Miss Hosmer a woman, Powers only a man. Woman should have the ballot to develop mankind, to improve society, and to cleanse the country, by removing some of its foul and corrupt institutions. The speaker concluded as follows: "Woman, by the rights given to her by the Heavenly Father, and how that the city of State needs her, there is no known decree that will prevent her usefulness from reaching its harbor, where to cast anchor with man, in civil and political diplomacy."

Mrs. Addie L. Ballou, on being called for, said they should espouse the cause of woman. She had large audiences out in Kansas than in Chicago. Why was that? The ladies present could not even tell how many delegates they could accommodate. One woman said she could take six. She was worth six of the undecided women. In Kansas a woman would take as many as she had planks in her house. She was just as willing woman suffrage should come after the Fifteenth Amendment as before it. [Applause.]

A Voice. "I'm not."

Mrs. Ballou believed in the Scriptural promise that "the first should be last, and the last should be first." She proceeded to relate an anecdote about a man who bit an apple, and took such a large bite as to include a worm that had taken up its residence inside the apple. Kansas had earnest workers in the cause. In Missouri she had a narrow escape from being mobbed, because she spoke of the Fifteenth Amendment. Afterward she was greeted with a full house, and her sentiments were endorsed. She did not want the ballot simply for the purpose of voting, but because woman's time to work had come, and she should work. Julia True, Joan of Arc and some of the Queens had worked, but now was the time for women to go in and work. She did not want to dip in the dirty puddle of politics, and woman could not do worse to purify it. Woman had to bear the burden of every mischief. The country was in a bad way. Society had got to its culminating point, as far as socialism was concerned. Look at the Richardson case. She heard some men in a railway car blaming woman for these things. She could not stand it. She had to give vent to her feelings. She took a seat near them, and did so. She felt like going out into the highways and byways to propel woman suffrage. Women had to meet with terrible things in going through life. They were censured and condemned. They should be allowed to write in offices alongside of men without being invidious remarks from men and women. A physician said to her that woman's brain was smaller than man's. She said so were her feet and hands, and so on; but that made no difference. A woman was to be the moral reformer of the age. When would men go out into the streets of Chicago and take the license from the lewd houses that lined the streets. Woman should be redeemed, and woman's redemption would cure man. Woman could not rise unless she rose also. Who was going to do it? All villainy on earth and redeem the world? Woman. In that small, weak, insignificant vessel, Woman's voting would affect saloons very much. She was for men, as she wanted to do. God and the angels knew how badly off they were for reform nowadays. They could not be much worse than they were. Thanking them for listening to her, she concluded.

Mrs. Willard thought the women who were blessed with the best husbands were those who were free to take part in the battle for freedom and the ballot. Women, tyrannized over by bad husbands, dared not go out. Did any of them believe for a moment that Mrs. Waite, or Mrs. Livermore, or Mrs. Stanton were badly used by Mr. Waite, or Mr. Livermore, or Mr. Stanton respectively. Women had done more than two-thirds of the drudgery of the world. (Applause.) Machinery was doing away with woman's work. What was woman to do? Why, take care of society. Man could not take care of the world. Women should take hold of it. Woman should be a mother to the world. Man could not be. The condition of the next generation depended on the mothers of this. Men made fun of their mothers. They should not do it. The Bible told them to honor their fathers and mothers.

Mrs. Ballou thought men honored their own mothers and mothers generally. When it came down to wives, and sisters, and daughters, it was another question. She found a noble trait in men insisting in the way in which instinct made them regard their mothers. The men were all right. There were more men in favor of woman suffrage than women.

Mrs. Willard thought she was right, and Mrs. Ballou was right too. Individually, men loved their mothers, but sneered at their attempts to get woman suffrage.

Mrs. Ballou thought the sneers and scorn were wholesome. She had respect for the pluck of some men who sat in street cars and allowed ladies to stand. Women, if they wanted equality with men, should also be ready to accept everything else. The sneering of some men, she thought, was flattering to women.

Miss Matilda Victor, of Louisiana, said she wrote an article for a city paper, which the editor declined to publish. It was the first of a series of articles she intended to furnish the press on woman, but it was no use—the editor declined to print it.

A Voice. "Send them to the *Post*."

The lady went on to entreat that "Faugh a Ballagh" be their motto, and then said something about smashing heads, the connection of that pugilistic proposition with the rest of the discourse being lost in laughter. Men and women were not in favor of the ox and the ass being yoked together, but the ass was interdicted by the Jewish law-giver from working in the same furrow. They could work in the same furrow for the cause of woman. The besom of destruction was abroad, and He who had the fan in His hand would thoroughly purge the floor until woman got her suffrage. What was woman's sphere? One claimed it, and then another canonized them. The fair speaker went into an abstract discussion of equality and right. She advised the "chickens to scratch away," as they were in the preserves, meaning thereby to insinuate that woman could get her suffrage by constant scratching and agitation.

The speaker went on in that strain almost *ad infinitum*, and when she got through the meeting adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Recent Fires.

The loss on the building, Nos. 10 and 12 North Canal street, occupied by A. L. Hale & Brother, by fire, on Friday night, was placed at too high a figure. The Mutual Security Company, which placed the insurance, estimates the damage at $4,000, instead of $10,000, as given in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The structure mentioned is insured as follows:

Pacific, of New York	$4,000
Associated Firemen's, of Baltimore	[illegible]
United States, of Baltimore	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Fire	[illegible]
National, of Davenport	[illegible]
[illegible] City	[illegible]
Total	$16,000

The building adjoining, embracing Nos. 14 and 16, was damaged to the extent of $250; insured as follows:

[illegible] New York	[illegible]
[illegible] of New York	[illegible]
Washington, of New York	[illegible]
[illegible] of New York	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Associated Firemen's	[illegible]
Glens Falls	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual Security	[illegible]
Total	$17,000

The damage to A. L. Hale & Bro.'s stock is about $6,000, and their insurance $40,000. Nearly every foreign and domestic company in the city had a risk for a small amount, none of them exceeding $4,000.

The following is a list of the companies and the amount of the risk of each: Howe, of Providence, $3,000; Commerce, of Albany, $3,000; Phœnix, of New York, $3,000; Independence, of Boston, $2,000; New England, $3,000; North American, of Philadelphia, $3,000; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

with which they obeyed orders, and prevented the spreading of the flames.

—At 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the boiling over of tar in a kettle, in a small shed in the rear of No. 491 Union street, caused an alarm to be turned in from Box No. 231. The building, which is owned by Henry Brammer, was damaged to the extent of $150; insured for $500 in the Firemen's. Overheating was the cause.

—The alarm from Box No. 231, at twenty minutes after 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, was false.

The Woman's Home.

We acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful floral offering, tendered by the ladies of the Woman's Home. An accompanying note states that it is presented as a slight token of the grateful appreciation of the uniform kindness bestowed on this institution, in so many ways, by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. We hope that the compliment is deserved, for this home is certainly deserving of all the assistance and praise that words can tell in its favor. When the home was organized, many sneered at the project, and not a few of its friends doubted the practicability of the undertaking. It was prophesied that in six months all connected therewith would be hopelessly demoralized. Happily nothing of the sort has come to pass, and, instead of the plan having a deleterious effect upon the inmates, everything has tended to promote both their moral and intellectual growth. In part, this result is no doubt due to the excellent management the institution has received; but above this its success has fully established the feasibility of women's homes. Would that every large city was blessed with a like institution. It would prove a boon to many a poor girl whose miserable pittance now compels her to eke out a miserable existence in some lonely cob-webbed garret. Not only is the home thoroughly appreciated in Chicago, but its good repute is fast extending over the land, as our beautiful flowers testify, since they are a part of a noble collection donated the institution by citizens of South Pass, Union County, Illinois, who thus express their estimate of the Woman's Home. We are informed that the establishment is in weekly receipt of a box of flowers wherewith to deck its halls and parlors. It will not be inopportune to say, in this connection, that the second anniversary of the home takes place on next Thursday, and all the friends of a movement fraught with so much good to self-supporting women are cordially invited to inspect the institution on that occasion. The home now has 120 inmates. Chicago ought to have similar accommodations for five thousand. Again, ladies, our best thanks.

Hotel Personals.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: Hon. John J. Blair, New Jersey; Hon. W. M. Ferry, Grand Haven; Robert W. O'Brien, Aiken, S. C.; Hon. L. S. Church, Woodstock; Chas. G. Penny, U. S. A.; W. D. Pickett, Memphis; W. Wolcott; E. S. Morse, New York; Colonel J. P. Willard, U. S. A.; George R. Porter, Ottawa; E. G. Beckwith, San Francisco; T. B. Carpenter, New Haven; J. F. Abbott, Boston; Charles E. Cropsley, Boston; W. W. Farnum, New Haven; Hon. C. F. Adams, Hon. C. F. Adams, Jr., N. Thayer, Dr. Elliott, President Harvard College, Boston; J. R. Joy, President M. C. R. R.; G. S. Rice, St. Paul; Walter C. Carr, St. Louis.

—Among the arrivals at the St. James Hotel, yesterday, were the following: M. D. Merritt, Rock Island; members of the Forest City Base Ball Club, Rockford; J. W. Compton, Bloomington; James Loomis, S. H. Henry, New York; J. Hall, Davenport; J. Barrett, Rutland, Vt.; D. C. Thompson, South Bend; R. H. Fletcher, St. Louis; G. Hale, New Orleans; George C. Frey, New York; Robert Murray, Peru; H. M. Wood, New York; L. N. Clark, Detroit; F. Savery, Vermont; C. D. Foote, Winona; George P. Shears, Michigan; H. W. Nieman, Madison; T. Shipman, Manchester.

—Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: Hon. D. K. Tenney, Madison; C. C. Wheeler, Milwaukee; Prof. J. F. Sewell, Notre Dame, Ind.; A. G. Underwood, Milwaukee; T. E. Hopkins, C. C. Potter, San Francisco; D. L. Sprague, Boston; Julius Arlington, Charles Bever, London, England; Wm. Miner, Yankton; C. F. Wood, San Francisco; F. Maynard, Wm. S. Trask, New York; A. Van Haagen, Philadelphia; William Laurence, Omaha; H. G. Armitage, New York; J. M. Strong, Detroit; Daniel S. Lathrop, John R. Thacher, Albany; F. J. Odendahl, New Orleans; G. W. Spalding, G. R. Jones, F. B. Daniels, Boston; Wm. M. Farrington, Memphis; Charles G. Jones, Edinburgh; Wm. D. Collins, Boston *Advertiser*.

—Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: J. H. Stewart, Winona; George W. Ames, Edward J. Ames, Sacramento; J. & H. Meyer, San Francisco; Rev. Dr. Bowe, Philadelphia; Hon. A. M. Harrington, Geneva; J. M. Cannon, Pittsburgh; A. G. Taylor, Cheyenne; V. J. Williams, Dubuque; Theodore Hawley, Fort Dodge; Everett Eating, New York; C. Speer, Philadelphia; F. F. Whitmore, Marquette; H. B. Sherman, Toledo; J. S. Hildreth, Belvidere; Charles Wheaton, Aurora; Dr. Raberg, Baltimore; O. B. Minor, Muskegon; W. Wertheimer, Virginia City, Nev.; Sam. J. Medill, New York; E. C. Loomis, Wadsworth, O.; Wm. L. Patterson, Sterling.

Indian Killing.

The following information has been forwarded by General Augur to General Sheridan's headquarters in this city: Captain D. S. Gordon, of Company D, Second Cavalry, writes under date of May 6, from Atlantic Gulch, Wyoming Territory, that, at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst., an alarm was given by the miners that Indians were seen in the different ravines in the vicinity of the military camp, and the company was at once ordered to saddle their horses and start in pursuit of them. A lodge of Indians with stolen live stock was discovered on Little Atlantic Gulch. A charge was made, and resulted in the killing of two Indians, the wounding of one, and the dispersing of the others. A running fight ensued, and the Indians were pushed over the hills of Atlantic City, down to Twin Creek, on the Wind River Valley road. One Carlin Corbin was arrived there he found a small bay train corralled, and was told by the teamsters that a portion of their stock was taken off by the Indians. Taking Lieutenant Stambaugh and ten men with him, Captain Gordon went in search of the Indians, but could discover no trail of them. After a ride of five or six miles. The horses showing signs of fatigue, Captain Gordon was about to return to camp, and when about half way back met a party of sixty or seventy Indians. A fight began at once, and lasted an hour and a half. Five Indians were killed and several wounded. The troops were left in possession of the battle-ground. Lieutenant Stambaugh, a brave officer, was killed, and a Private of the command wounded in the neck and jaw. Captain Gordon's command was divided into three parties, and he says the Indians were completely whipped out of the mining district.

Miraculous Escape.

While the little steamer Sarah Van Epps, plying between Clark street bridge and Hyde Park, yesterday afternoon, about two miles off shore, a cry was heard from the water, arising from a person whose head was bobbing among the waves, several hundred yards to the rear. The vessel was brought to a halt, nearly a quarter of a mile of turbulent water intervened, and but little hope was entertained of succoring the unfortunate fellow. But the effort was made, and with success. The boat was rapidly backed, and just at the moment when the man was going down he succeeded in clutching a rope they had thrown to him. He was drawn on board, and the moment he reached solid planking his senses forsook him. When restored to consciousness he stated that he had fallen overboard, but no amount of importuning could persuade him to give his name. He gave as a reason that he was prejudiced against newspapers.

An Inquest Without a Verdict.

On the night of the 11th inst. the body of a man was found on the lake shore at Hyde Park, near the residence of Mr. Watts. From appearances it had been in the water for many days. The skull was crushed in a diagonal direction from the frontal bone to the base of the cranium. At about 11 o'clock when the corpse was found, and consequently too late to summon a Justice of the Peace to hold an inquest, the remains were covered up and remained so until the next morning. Justice Cay S. Sampson was then called, and, after empanelling a jury, he proceeded to make an inquest. Several witnesses were examined, but their evidence threw no light upon how the deceased came to his death. From the shape and condition of the wound, the jury concluded that it had been inflicted by a blunt instrument of some kind, whether a "black jack," crow-bar, stone, or club they were unable to say. This was all they did, and after they had completed, Justice Sampson made out a document in extremely legal style, detailing the action of the jury, adding a bill of his fees at the bottom, and stating that the deceased had been buried in a "protected spot," but failing to give the verdict rendered by the jury. It was probably the first inquest he ever held, and, therefore, he did not think such a thing was necessary. Yesterday he sent the document to the Deputy Coroner, and that functionary read it several times in order to find the verdict so as to record it, but he was obliged to relinquish it as a bad job.

In one of the pockets of the coat deceased had on was a diary for 1870. On the fly-leaf was written, "George Williams, Highland, Illinois, born Jan. 1, 1839—31 years of age." He is about five feet nine inches in height, has dark hair, light moustache, and small imperial."

Announcements.

Miss Edgerton, the lecturer on the woman question, who has set up a platform of her own, entirely regardless of all the societies and all the leaders, both male and female, and who discusses the subject from a stand-point of her own, lectures in this city on Tuesday evening. She has been loudly praised by the press elsewhere for her eloquence and her personal grace of form and feature, and we assume, therefore, that she is well worth seeing and hearing.

—A meeting of citizens resident in the vicinity of Union Park will be held on Monday evening, at the Engine House on West Lake street, for the purpose of appointing a committee on musical arrangements for the park during the summer.

—The sixteenth annual meeting of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association will be held at Mr. Halsey's rooms, No. 65 Lake street, on Tuesday next at 10 a. m. Members of the profession and all interested are invited to attend.

—A regular meeting of the Chicago Historical Society will be held in the Museum on Tuesday next, at 3 p. m.

Alleged Dishonest Constables.

Constable Sturtevant was arraigned before Justice DeWolf, yesterday afternoon, charged with failing to return the money collected on an execution in favor of S. Dunge & Co. The amount collected was $50, and Dunge & Co. frequently requested that it be paid over, but it is alleged Sturtevant refused to do so. He was held in $300 bail for a further hearing next Friday.

—Another Constable, named Pinchbeck, was arraigned before Justice Eberhardt on a similar charge. The amount involved was about $20. He gave bonds in the sum of $200 for his appearance on Monday.

Silver and Gold Transit East.

The Eureka and Alsop Silver Mining Company, or companies, of Colorado, are now sending forward large quantities of crude metals and ores. R. G. Meldrum, Esq., General Western Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Colorado Railway, informs us that 100 tons of this valuable product have been transferred by his road at this point in the past two days, destined for Newark, N. J., to be manipulated by the Great Balbury Refining Company of that city. This ore came by the Union and Denver Pacific Roads, reaching Chicago by the Northwestern Railway.

Recovering.

The young man Schneider, who was shot by Boyle, at the pawn shop, No. 59 South Wells street, about a week ago, is receiving excellent care at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, and will ultimately recover. The balls still remain in the throat wounds, no surgeon possessing sufficient temerity to attempt their removal, as large blood vessels and other important structures would be endangered by the incisions which would be necessary in order to reach them.

Presentation.

J. W. Parmelee, Superintendent of the omnibus line, was presented with a pin, stud, and ring, and a diamond which he carried in a silver, last evening, by J. E. Sullivan, Master of Transportation, [illegible] No. 59 Randolph street in the presence of quite a number of employes.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for May 14, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, corrected [illegible] [illegible]

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Rain.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Yesterday morning two dogs attacked a large swan [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Hotel Accommodations of Chicago, Present and Prospective.

Five New Hotel Enterprises—An Increase of Fifty Per Cent in Hotel Capacity.

The South Park Nursery—Evergreens—The Real Estate Market.

Chicago has lately waked up to the fact that while her wealth and her population, both resident and floating, have been increasing faster than any other city, there has been no considerable addition to her hotel accommodations for nearly ten years, and that the present hotel capacity of the city is far short of what is required.

If we include all the hotels in the city that can lay any claim whatever to being first-class, we find that the greatest number of guests which they can accommodate comfortably is about two thousand, as follows: Sherman, 400; Tremont, 300; Briggs, 200; Richmond, Adams, Metropolitan, Matteson, and St. James, about 200 each. Comparing these figures with similar ones for our neighboring city of St. Louis, which has about the same permanent population, but not so large a floating population, we find that it has a little less than the present "first class" hotel accommodations of Chicago, viz.: Southern, 600; Everett, 300; Barnum's and Planters', 250 each; St. Nicholas, LaClede, and Olive Street, 250 each; making 1,800 in all; but as the Lindell is about to be re-built, with a capacity of 500, it would give St. Louis a larger hotel capacity than the present accommodations of Chicago. We have not attempted a complete list of all the hotels in either city, but only those which are "first class." It is well understood that the hotel accommodations of this city have not kept pace with its growth in population and business, and consequently with the increase of transient population. We have accommodations for but few more strangers than we had ten years ago, when the resident population was a little over one-third of what it is at present, and the floating population was probably about half that it is now. To supply this deficiency we now have five or six hotel enterprises, some of which are nearly completed, and others in which ground has not been broken yet. The first and largest of these is the Pacific, on which it is expected the work will begin some time this summer. This is to have 500 apartments of all kinds, and will afford first-class accommodations for 700 guests. Next in importance is "Palmer's," on the northwest corner of State and Quincy streets, a fine building, now in course of erection. Though comparatively small, having accommodations for not over 300 guests, it will rank with the best. Congress Hotel, on the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street, nearly finished, has a fine location, and will attract first-class custom, and will accommodate about 150 guests. Bigelow's Hotel, which will probably be built this summer on the west side of Dearborn street, south of Monroe, is expected to furnish accommodations for about 150 guests. These four enterprises will furnish accommodations for 1,300 persons, increasing the first-class capacity of Chicago 65 per cent. These may all be styled "down town" hotels; they are all convenient to business, indeed, they are in the midst of business. They are built entirely with a view to the convenience of business men; merchants who come to buy a bill of goods and leave the next day; commercial travellers, in their perpetual rounds of travel from city to city, who come from everywhere and have everything to sell; strangers looking for business opportunities and new homes; railroad officials, speculators, and the host of other similar people who come on business, and, therefore, want to get as near the marts of trade as possible. Two years ago the southern limit of a suitable district for such hotels was at Randolph street; but it will be perceived by the sites of "Palmer's" and the "Congress," locations at least half a mile further south, are now considered suitable.

Besides these "down-town" hotels, a class of smaller ones for the accommodation of families of more permanent guests have lately been growing more popular. These are of a character half-way between the business and the suburban hotels, and are simply improvements on the boarding-house system, being on a larger scale, and under a more comprehensive and systematic management of men instead of women, and are for the accommodation of families coming to the city to spend a few months, as well as for resident families that have become disgusted with incompetent and impudent servants and the other cares of housekeeping, affording facilities for as much independence as in the large hotels, and at less cost, and without the objections incident to boarding-houses. The Clifton was, we believe, about the first of this class of hotels in the city, the success of which has induced the establishment of a number of others in the residence parts of the city, among which are "St. Caroline's Court," on Elizabeth street, south of Randolph, with accommodations for 150 people, and the "Douglas House," on Douglas place, which is somewhat smaller. A new hotel of this class, larger than any now established, is, we understand, to be erected this summer, on the lot at the junction of Twenty-second street and South Park avenue. It will be located immediately south of the railway station, at the lake shore, at the Twenty-second street, and will have a frontage of 200 feet on the east side of South Park avenue. Being located on the triangular lot between South Park avenue, Twenty-second street, and the railway, the building will be somewhat narrow, like those curious buildings in Boston, on Cornhill street, where other streets intersect it at acute angles; but this building will have a fine front on South Park avenue, being four stories and basement of stone, with Mansard roof. It is to contain 125 apartments, and will accommodate from sixty to seventy families. Its cost is estimated at $100,000. Besides being a first-class residence quarter, it will command a lake and harbor view unsurpassed by any location in the city.

Notwithstanding the increase in these two classes of hotels, we think the one which in some time to be the characteristic hotel of Chicago, and as for the Grand Hotel is for Paris, has not yet been projected. Within a year or two a new era, social and political, as well as commercial, has begun to dawn upon this whole West. It is the era of the "Northwest." The Pacific Railroad, which is only one of the many incidents of the change, has already revolutionized the trade between the Atlantic and the Pacific States. The statistics published in THE TRIBUNE of Friday, from the *Alta California*, show that the old route of travel and transportation around the world, via the Isthmus, has been discontinued, and, though unnoticed, flow runs past our doors. The direct results of successful commerce are wealth and leisure, and people with wealth and leisure to command, a class of luxuries almost unknown in this high-pressure country, are beginning to come this way, not to make money, but to spend it for pleasure and recreation. In providing hotel entertainment for this class, it must not be forgotten that Chicago has some natural attractions that will count for more than opportunities for trade. From anywhere along the lake shore the view is of a water-scape unsurpassed in the world. Scarcely any other city has its equal. It is superior to any Smitties as at Nahant or Cape May. Sixty miles of blue water, stretching eastward from the shore, allow the water and the sky to meet and make the water's edge. There is also a fine stretch of lake shore below the city, where the sails always seek, and where the Grand Hotel might be built. It is very desirable to the kind of a hotel we have in mind, and somewhere along the lake shore, about Twelfth street, or possibly on one of the courts just north of Twelfth street, with an extensive court front to catch the sun, which is so pleasant for nine months in the year, with one front on Wabash avenue for those who find pleasure in the whirl of fashion behind fast horses, and another one toward the blue lake for people of finer taste, should be built the Grand Hotel of Chicago.

THE SOUTH PARK.

The South Park Commissioners have had about 100 men at work during the past week on Drexel boulevard, and those who drive out there to-day will find a change in the appearance of things. They have also established at the corner of Fifty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue a nursery on a large scale, in which they have placed 100,000 evergreens, and 75,000 deciduous trees of all varieties. As fast as the grounds in the parks and boulevards are prepared to receive them, the ornamental shrubbery and trees will be transferred from the stock in the nursery, which will be replenished, from time to time, from other sources.

The following is a copy of some recommendations made to the South Park Commissioners, on Friday, by their Chief Engineer, Mr. Waite. These recommendations were, upon consideration, embodied in a resolution, and adopted:

To the South Park Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith recommend that you grade the 55-feet drive in the centre of Kankakee Avenue Boulevard; also, the 25-feet drive on the east side of the same, from Douglas place to Fifty-first street; and that you complete the 55-feet drive from Douglas place to Thirty-ninth street, or city limits (with the exception of the curbing), with broken stone of the maximum size of two inches in diameter, nine inches thick, covered with three inches of clean Joliet gravel, screened to a maximum size of one inch diameter, and free from loam—the whole to be well rolled as the work progresses, and also after it is completed.

Also, to partially complete the 25-feet drive on the east side of Kankakee avenue, from Thirty-ninth street to Fifty-first street, by making the same kind of road as the 55-feet drive, but only make the same fifteen feet wide.

Also, to join the town of Hyde Park, and advance the money, and make the same kind of a drive sixteen feet wide in the centre of Fifty-first street, from Kankakee avenue to Drexel avenue—the town afterwards to levy an assessment and refund one-half the cost of the same from Kankakee avenue to Drexel avenue.

Also, to gravel both roadways on Drexel avenue, from Oakwood avenue to Fifty-first street, and to grade that part of the 100-feet strip in the centre of said avenue, from Oakwood avenue to the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company's Railroad, and partially complete the same, according to the plan adopted, so far as to make the same a little attractive.

Also, to partially complete the 66-foot drive on the east side of Drexel avenue, from Oakwood avenue to Fifty-first street, by making sixteen feet of the centre after the same manner as herein recommended for Kankakee avenue drive.

Also, to drain both of said avenues to Douglas place, and east to the lake, with temporary surface drainage, by open drains, where practicable, and, where necessary, to cover, on account of the caving in and filling up of the ground, with the use of wooden box drain.

Also, to drain the water north of Vallequette ridge, on Kankakee avenue, to be conducted north into Douglas place sewer. The water north of said ridge, and north of the cattle track railroad, to be taken south of the railroad, and thence east, by the side of the railroad, to the lake. The next drain to be constructed to be on Forty-third street, from Kankakee avenue east to Drexel avenue; thence north on Drexel avenue to Clinton street, on the line of the Reform School grounds; thence east on said Clinton street to the lake. The next drain to be constructed on the east side of Fifty-first street, from Kankakee avenue to the lake.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. WAITE, Chief Engineer.

EVERGREENS.

In their Sunday walks about the city these pleasant spring days, people who take an interest in the ornamental culture of their homes will regret to notice that there has been a remarkable mortality among the evergreens of late. In many of the city front yards, where there are four or five evergreens, three out of four that were last fall flourishing have either entirely died, or else so badly blighted as to be unsightly, and, consequently, many persons, discouraged with attempts at their cultivation, are having them removed. Many of the nurserymen and tree dealers have been as puzzled at their dying as persons who are inexperienced in the nature of evergreen culture. Trees which, one week, are crisp and fresh and green, suddenly turn yellow, and in the next week are dead. Until quite recently, it was supposed that the white pine, and a few of allied species, were the only ones subject to this mysterious blight, but it seems now to extend to nearly all evergreens. Those who will take the trouble to observe, however, will find that the "Scotch fir," —or, as the books claim, properly the Scotch pine,—has been an exception in the mortality this spring. It is the nurserymen claim that this exception is due to the fact that the Scotch pine is a more hardy tree than other evergreens; but, whatever the cause, the exception from blight is worthy of the attention of all landowners who are setting out evergreens. There is, however, some general errors in the planting and care of evergreens, which are answerable for a large share of the loss of these beautiful trees. The owner of two or three evergreens in his front yard, either "kills them with kindness" in giving them soil that is too rich, or else allows them to be surrounded with turf, which covers all the surface of the ground up to the trunk of the tree. Evergreens would grow better if covered with a few inches of black mould on the surface, and the surface of this must be kept free from turf; in fact, a yard should have nothing to obstruct the rest of the surface [illegible] with the earth, except a little "mulching" of some.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There is nothing new to note in connection with sales of real estate. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

dency of transactions in real estate [illegible] within a radius extending seven miles from the Court House, during the week ending May 14, and the aggregate valuation in each direction, and the total, is all, being compared with the same for the four previous weeks:

Location.	No. of Transfers.	Aggregate value.
Within the old city limits	[illegible]	$[illegible]
North of Fullerton avenue	[illegible]	4,700
South of [illegible] avenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
West of Western avenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	183	791,446
Total, week ending May 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, week ending April 30	[illegible]	1,114,079
Total, week ending April 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, week ending April 16	[illegible]	[illegible]

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property, within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday and Saturday, May 13 and 14:

Hastings st, 143 6-10 ft e of Loomis st, s f, 24x124 ft; May 13	$650
Fulton st, 94 ft w of Robey st, n f, 25x124 ft; May 13	2,375
Throop st, 77 ft n of Adams st, w f, 45x150 ft; May 1	6,500
Newberry av, 125 ft s e of Laflin st, n f, [illegible] 105 ft; May 13	1,500
William st, 144 ft w of Aberdeen st, s f, 22x86½ ft; April 29	400
Blue Island av, 46 ft s w of Pearce st, n w f, and is 24x100 ft; May 13	1,000
West Water st, 28 ft n of Kinzie st, e f, 115x120 ft; Feb. 19	26,000
Laflin st, 121 ft s of Polk st, e f, 25x125 ft, with 43x125 ft, e f, on Nixon st; April 17	6,400
West Twelfth st, s e cor of Clinton st, s f, 50x123 ft; April 30	15,000
West Van Buren st, 100 ft w of Robey st, n f, 75x[illegible] ft, with buildings; April 30	6,000
Wabash av, n of Twenty-eighth st, w f, 46 1-12x120 ft, w/ 2 houses; May 10	8,500
Moonaway av, 161 ft south of Douglas place, w f, 48x160 ft; March 10	2,400
Spring st, 610 ft w of State st, s f, 48x123 ft; May 11	600
Indiana av, 299 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 24x[illegible]; May 13	2,300
Sullivan st, 128 ft w of Sedgwick st, s f, 24x66 ft; May 5	851

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Paulina st, s e of Jefferson road, e f, 100x165 ft, and w f, 50x165 ft; May 11	9,000

WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.

Warren av, 366 ft w of Fall st, s f, 25x125 ft; May 14	1,300
West Sixteenth st, 45 ft w of Waverly av, s f, 24x124 ft; May 13	425
¼ acre in n w ¼ of n w ¼, Sec 1, 39, 13 e; April 18	525
Furlong st, w of Genesee av, 1 acre; March 19	1,500
Blue Island av, 144 ft n w of Sixteenth st, s w f, 24x105 ft; May 14	1,500
Blue Island av, 120 ft n w of Sixteenth st, n w f, 48x100 ft; May 13	3,500
Morgan st, [illegible] s of Curley st, w f, 25x102 ft; May 4	1,500
West Washington st, 86½ ft w of Robey st, s f, 20x124 ft; May 1	5,000
West Jackson st, 119½ ft w of Throop st, s f, 25x120 ft; May 5	7,000
West VanBuren st, 72 ft w of Charles st, n f, 20x[illegible] ft; May 14	1,650
Peck st, 137 8-10 ft n of Lake st, w f, 24 8-10 x111½ ft; April 29	500
Mitchell st, e of Halsted st, n f, 25x[illegible] ft; May 14	1,000
William st, 174 ft e of Centre av, s f, [illegible] ft; April 29	900
Twenty-second st, 128½ ft w of Halsted st, n f, 72x123 ft; May 13	2,400
Douglas place, 75 ft e of Rhodes av, s f, 50x 161 ft; April 27	5,000
Groveland Park, n e corner Cottage Grove av, s f, 45x120 ft; May 3	8,000
Groveland Park, s e corner of Cottage Grove av, s f, 45x120 ft; May 13	6,000
Wabash av, 221 ft s of Twelfth st, s f, 31x[illegible] 171 ft; April 27	20,000
Lake av, n of Egan av, e f, 45x200 ft; April 26	1,700
Michigan av, 62 ft n of Eighteenth st, e f, 50x171 7-12 ft, with building; April 27	30,000
Hinsdale st, 127½ ft e of Franklin st, s f, 21x109 ft, with house; Nov. 1, 1869	5,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wolcott st, 142 ft n of Sunnyside av, w f, 50 x125½ ft; April 9	500
Wolcott st, 92 ft n of Sunnyside av, w f, 50x 125½ ft; April 9	500
Green Bay road, n of Davis st, e f, 72x 116 6-10 ft; Sept. 10, 1869	1,700

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Ballistet, 100 ft s of Fiftieth st, w f, 100x125 ft, with buildings; Sept. 5, 1869	4,000
L 26, B 2, Phare & Sackett's Sub, n ¼ of S 13 of 20 acres, e ¼ n e ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13; May 7	350
Butterfield st, 172 ft n of Forty-fourth st, e f, 25x130 ft; May 9	500
Forty-fifth st, 275 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 24x 125 ft; May 7	500
Gordon st, 325 ft n of Winter st, n f, 50x 125½ ft; May 11	500
Gordon st, 325 ft w of Marshall st, n f, 50x 125½ ft; May 14	700
Forty-fifth st, 136½ ft w of Evans av, s f, 25 x123 ft; April 15	500

WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.

Augusta av, 135 ft n of Twelfth st, e f, 25x 113 ft; May 11	500

these lots front on Hermitage, thirty-five on Pauline, and fifty-two on Marshfield avenue. The whole property is nearly surrounded by West Side street cars and omnibus lines. Three elegant frame dwellings, recently erected, and in perfect order, will be sold at the same time. There will also be sold one hundred and ninety-two lots in the South Division, which cannot be surpassed as a paying investment. Situated in one of the most rapidly improving localities in South Chicago, within the city limits, and reached by the dummy trains, on the State street line (which runs but one block south), and the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, and the Rock Island dummy. The shops of the Michigan Southern Road are located within eight minutes walk of these lots. The rapid increase of manufacturing establishments in the southern part of the city, gives this property an additional value to mechanics and laboring men. The property will positively be sold, therefore we need be no hesitation on the part of those designing to purchase.

California Wines.

Our wines are recommended by the leading physicians of this city for medicinal and family use. We refer by permission to Professor E. Andrews, M. D., and Rud. Valenta, M. D. C. Afeld & Co., Nos. 53 and 55 LaSalle-st.

Artificial Legs.

Officers and soldiers who are entitled to artificial legs under the law of 1870, will be promptly furnished with them, upon addressing Dr. Bly, Chicago.

A Valuable Lot.

The lot adjoining the Sherman House, on Randolph street, is in the market. Title confirmed.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Fire! Fire! Fire!

A. L. Hale & Bro., late in the furniture business, having, by reason of an unusual amount of heat and water, during the fire at their premises, Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16 Canal street, on Friday night, suffered a heavy loss, beg the indulgence of their friends, who have orders being filled, for a short time. To the public in general, we would say that in a short time we shall be prepared, with largely increased facilities, to manufacture all kinds of furniture, as usual; and cannot fail to suit. We are thankful for the many past favors we have received from the public, and shall endeavor to still deserve it in the future. A. L. HALE & BRO., Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16 Canal street.

Ocean Steamers.

The splendid first-class new steamer Australia, of the Anchor Line, sailed, yesterday, from New York for Europe, with every prospect of a quick and pleasant voyage. She took out 36 first cabin passengers, among whom were a number of our prominent citizens from Chicago, as well as residents of Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Detroit, &c. This line is fast becoming a favorite one, and the managers appear determined to spare no pains or expense in providing for the comfort and safety of their passengers. We refer to their advertisement in another column.

The Value of Extinguishers.

The disastrous fire that occurred on the night of the 13th inst. is another argument in favor of the Portable Fire Extinguisher. In all cases where fire breaks out in the upper stories, as this did, in places not readily accessible to the Fire Department, these machines are of invaluable service. The fire, when first discovered, could probably have been checked had one of these machines been at hand. Merchants and owners of buildings will consult their best interests by supplying themselves with the Excelsior Fire Extinguisher, one of the best of these powerful little engines.

The National Coffee Pot

makes a delicious cup of coffee, always uniform, and according to the method of Professor Blot, the famous French cook. It is as simple as the ordinary coffee pot. The "National" is now manufactured in a very elegant and substantial manner, and sold at prices within the reach of all. Crerar, Adams & Co., 11 and 13 State street, have just received a large invoice of them, together with an immense variety of new and useful articles for housekeepers.

"Hall & Spencer's."

One of the neatest and most attractive stores in the city is that of Messrs. Hall & Spencer, (Agents), merchant tailors, and dealers in gents' furnishing goods, No. 112 Dearborn street. This firm has just received, in addition to their already large stock, a fine assortment of Scotch Cheviots. To those wishing the best of goods made up to order, and prices to suit the times, we would say give this firm a call.

Ladies' Hair Dressing Establishment.

Miss Maggie Glassbrook, long and favorably known to the ladies of this city and vicinity, has opened a new store, No. 153 State street, and has on hand a large and new stock of hair goods in all the latest styles, imported directly from Paris. On Wednesday and Thursday next there will be an opening, when all these new and unique goods will be on exhibition. The store is handsomely fitted up, and the commodious private dressing rooms are furnished with taste and neatness.

A Desirable Summer Resort.

Manchester, Vermont, is one of the most desirable summer resorts in the country. Located at the foot of Mount Equinox, one of the highest mountains in the State, and to the west of the Green Mountains, it commands a view of a lovely valley and of grand mountain scenery. There is fine trout fishing in the vicinity. Judge Skinner, John DeKoven, Julius Wadsworth, and other Chicagoans, spend their summers in Manchester.

Gentlemen's Clothing.

The clothing establishment of Mr. L. W. House, No. 99 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, has acquired an enviable reputation among gentlemen for the style and quality of the garments which it produces. There is always in stock a large assortment of cloth of all kinds from which gentlemen can choose, and garments will be made up in the best manner and in the latest styles. A trial will convince anyone that Mr. House is a gentleman's tailor, *par excellence*.

The Maison Doree.

Mrs. [illegible], so well known to the admirers of the Maison Doree, is now prepared to furnish entertainments to all who desire them, suitable to the season. She manufactures everything in the way of cake and confectionery, supervising all the details in person. Everybody whose orders have been filled by this establishment have always expressed the utmost satisfaction, and have continued to continue their patronage. Due notice will be given of the opening of the beautiful gardens adjoining this place.

Non-Explosive Lamps.

The Perkins & House non-explosive kerosene lamps are sold only by Davis & Co., rooms Nos. 4 and 5 Farwell Hall, and their canvassing agents. They may be attached to any chandelier. These lamps receive the commendation of all scientific men, as well as of all of the thousands of families using them. Call and examine them.

City of Paris.

The City of Paris has always on hand an immense variety of articles, which are sold, as usual, at $1 each. There is no variation from that price; the store is emphatically a dollar one. Stein's stock of Rogers' plated ware has added to the reputation of the establishment, and his other stock is equally good. The number of the store is 85, and the street, Clark.

Soaps.

Justus Weller's Magical Soaps are of great importance to everybody, especially to housekeepers, as their peculiar qualities render them specially adapted for washing, which, by their aid is made comparatively easy and pleasant. They are pronounced the best in the market. The works are at No. 213 South Halsted street, in this city.

Window Screens.

Wire-cloth window screens are again coming in demand. Persons wanting them should go to the pioneers in the trade, Messrs. Evans & Co., No. 201 Lake street, who have facilities for putting up screens for the whole city. Painted wire-cloth is furnished at 75 cents per yard. The trade are liberally dealt with.

The Western States.

Cram's new railroad map of the Western States will be published Monday, May 16. GEO. F. CRAM & Co., Western Map Depot, No. 166 Lake street, Chicago. Price, $2.

Real Estate Auction.

The auction sale of lots by Storey & Allen takes place to-morrow, on the grounds. Get free tickets to go and return. They will be given out till 12 a. m. Monday. See advertisement on first page.

Revival in Real Estate.

On Wednesday next there will be offered extraordinary inducements for investments in valuable and rapidly appreciating real estate, by Messrs. Wm. A. Butters & Co., who will sell at auction [illegible] [illegible]

GENERAL GOICOURIA.

His Capture and Death.

Havana (May 7) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

It were difficult to tell of the thrill of satisfaction which went through the city last evening, when it was announced that the steamer Triunfo had arrived, with General Domingo Goicouria on board, a prisoner. One felt, as the word passed from mouth to mouth, that something delightful had occurred—and there had. The *Voce de Cuba*, which went to press before the arrival of the steamer, in announcing the capture of the old man, commences with "*Viva Espana! Viva Espana una y mil veces!*" It seemed incapable of restraining its delight, and continues: "Domingo Goicouria, the farcical, so-called, General of ruined expeditions, the old filibuster who has figured in all the conspiracies in Cuba against the integrity of the national territory; the assistant one time of Narciso Lopez, again of Lamba Pinto, and lastly of Cespedes, is in the power of our troops, has been apprehended by our war marine in the key Guayabo, where he was hiding from one of our gunboats, and after having passed through the streets of Puerto Principe, guarded by Spanish troops, and manifesting the repentance of a coward, such as characterizes all the supporters of Cespedes, will come to Havana to be judged by a council of war, the result of which is not doubtful." It seems in truth that some such disposition was made of the old man, and that he was marched through the streets of Puerto Principe for the delectation of the troops and Spanish residents, before being sent here to Havana to be killed for the delight of this populace. Scarce had the Triunfo entered the harbor ere the *Diario de la Marina* published an extra announcing that he had arrived; that he had been taken on a launch to the Castillo de la Punta, thence conducted to the national prison, when followed a council of war, composed of Captains; that he had been placed in the capilla, and would have been executed at 7 or 8 in the morning, near the Castillo del Principe, one company of each battalion and the volunteer cavalry being present. All this without a period.

According to the accounts Goicouria, with others, had crossed over from the mainland to the key of Guayabo, situated west of Nuevitas, and nearly opposite Guanaja, intending to embark for Nassau, doubtless in the same boat with which they left the island. Soon after shoving off they were discovered by the gunboat, which sent her boats in pursuit. The fugitives returned to the shore of the key, leaped out and fled. As they evidently had no boat on the other side to use in case of retreat, the capture became simply a question of time. Goicouria, who, on account of his age, was the least able to endure the fatigues of his situation, became the first victim. As reported, the pursuit of the others continues, and while some of them may manage to get back to the mainland, the ultimate capture of the majority is thought probable.

A gentleman who came a passenger on the Triunfo, and who had been an acquaintance of Goicouria, spoke with him on the passage. His bearing was serene and noble. He stated that he had long since given up all he possessed to his country, and was now willing to surrender his life, and that he hoped to die like a patriot and a gentleman.

Later, and as I am about closing this portion of my despatch, the execution is over, and the volunteers and people are returning. An eye witness states that an immense crowd had gathered to witness the scene, and, throughout, the utmost order was maintained. The General marched out from the Principe with perfect coolness, gazing around upon the people and the scene as though an indifferent spectator. He ascended the platform and manifested a disposition to address the crowd, which was denied him. A crucifix was then presented to him, which he refused, motioning it away. He was then placed in position, a turn of the screw was given, and the old revolutionist and conspirator, who, all his life long, had worked for the separation of his country from Spain, was carried off lifeless to fill the grave of a felon.

[Another account, from a different correspondent, says:]

A gentleman who was present when Goicouria was taken, reports him as saying: "I tried to escape in order to publish a manifesto to my countrymen, informing them that it was time to stop bloodshed, and that the cause was lost for the present, emphasizing the "present." The Captain General then took him beyond the hearing of the others present, and conversed about five minutes.

Panic in a Funeral Procession.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"Just as the hail and rain storm commenced in this city on Sunday a funeral procession was about starting from a house in Seventeenth street, below Pine. About twenty carriages, containing relatives and friends of the family, were forming, when the horses became unmanageable, in consequence of the pelting of the hail, and started at a furious rate up Seventeenth street. The driver of the hearse containing the corpse—a child, in attempting to stop the horses, ran the hearse against a tree box, and, before he could get away, two of the carriages ran into the hearse, breaking the wheels of the hearse and damaging the coffin; but the fastening in the bottom of the vehicle prevented any damage to the coffin. The driver of one of the carriages broken by the collision with the hearse was thrown violently to the ground, receiving such dangerous wounds in his head and back that it was thought best to remove him to the hospital, where he now remains in a critical condition. His name is Patrick Dugan, and he resides in Quarry street. A lady in one of the carriages had a finger cut, and another one of her wrists sprained. The coffin was removed from the broken hearse to one of the carriages, and with two others proceeded to the Cathedral Cemetery. The excitement among the occupants of the carriages, as well as among the citizens in the neighborhood, was very intense for a short time. Two or three carriages were badly broken."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron.—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, depression of spirits; also, the best preventative against fever and ague. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

**Pimples on the Face.—For Comedones, black-worms or grubs, pimply eruptions, and blotched disfigurations on the face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all druggists.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The only reliable and harmless remedy. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

All in want of first-class boots and shoes go to Hamilton & Rowley's, 129 Lake Street. We keep the largest stock of "Burt's" various styles, at lowest prices.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 14.

The most prominent feature in general finances during the week has been the continued tendency of money to accumulate in the cities, and particularly in New York. In all parts of the country exchange is in favor of New York. In New Orleans and in Memphis, notwithstanding their liberal shipments of cotton, New York funds are worth a half of one per cent premium. And here, notwithstanding liberal shipments of cattle and grain, exchange has, contrary to the usual experience of this season of the year, commanded a premium of 50c per $1,000 ever since the opening of navigation. These facts indicate an unusual concentration of money in New York, and show the possibility that the speculative rise in the prices of stocks, gold, bonds, grain, &c., has not yet reached the culmination. In all the other money centres it is the same as it is here. The country banks have no use for currency, as the crops are not moving, and their funds are consequently piled up upon their city correspondents, in order to get the interest on the deposits. As far as can now be foreseen, there will be nothing to make any material change in this condition of things for nearly sixty days yet. In the meantime we shall have the usual flights of rumors which the Congressional committees having financial bills under consideration choose to let out, and these, with the machinations of the cliques in New York, will cause fluctuations in the markets; but on the whole, it seems probable that money will be too plenty for six or eight weeks yet to admit to any general decline in prices.

Business here continues good, but merchants represent it as very difficult to collect in the country. The farmers, though abundantly able to pay, are not marketing much produce, and the country merchants are therefore not able to pay promptly.

The banks are offering money in demand loans on government bonds, at 7 per cent. Discounts of merchants' paper, however, are made at 10 per cent. In the open market money is to be had at 8 per cent for thirty and sixty days, on good collaterals. There has been a slight increase within a day or two in the shipments of currency to the country, which is known to be for the movement of corn, and also cash to the [illegible] part of the State for cattle; otherwise there is no signs of activity in produce [illegible]

makes the following summary of the business of his office for the week ending May 14:

Date.	Clearances.	Balances.
May 9	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$1,[illegible]
Last week	17,[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week last year	15,[illegible]	1,[illegible]

The following bids for, and offers of, local stocks were made at the Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Northwestern National Bank	[illegible]	...
City National Bank	[illegible]	...
National Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Chicago Dock Company	[illegible]	...
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co	[illegible]	...
Chicago City R. R., South Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City R. R., West Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City R. R., North Division	[illegible]	...
Fire Insurance		
Firemen's Insurance Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual Security Insurance Co	[illegible]	...
Merchants' Insurance Co	[illegible]	...
Republic Insurance Co	[illegible]	...
Lamar Insurance Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Fire Insurance Co	[illegible]	[illegible]

The range of gold in New York to-day, as telegraphed to Harrell & March, was:

Opening	114¾	[illegible]	114¾
10.30 a. m.	114¾	2.00	114¾
11.30	114¾	3.00	114¾
12.00 m.	114¾	Close	114¾
12.45 p. m.	114¾	Latest	114¾

LATER.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Money easy at 4@5 per cent on call, with exceptions at 3 per cent.

Bank statement favorable. The banks hold over $8,500,000 above the legal reserve.

Loans	$[illegible]	Increase	$3,[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Legal tenders	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]

The Sub-Treasury received $2,[illegible] for customs, and disbursed $2,[illegible] for coin interest.

Sterling quiet at 109@109¼.

Gold steady; opened at 114¾, touched 114½, and closed at 114⅝@114¾. Carrying rates were 3@4 per cent. Clearances $27,000,000. Export to-day, $350,367, and for the week $[illegible].

Governments strong.

Coupons, '81	[illegible]	Coupons, '67	[illegible]
Coupons, '62	[illegible]	Coupons, '68	[illegible]
Coupons, '64	[illegible]	10-40s	[illegible]
Coupons, '65	[illegible]	Currency 6s	[illegible]
Coupons, new	[illegible]		

State bonds firm:

Missouris	[illegible]	New Tennessees	[illegible]
Old Tennessees	[illegible]	Old North Carolinas	[illegible]

Stocks weak and unsettled. Commodore Vanderbilt informed the Stock Exchange that the Harlem Company will, on the 6th of June, issue 26,000 new shares of common stock for the expense of a new passenger depot.

Canton	[illegible]	Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
Western U. T.	[illegible]	Northwestern, pfd	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	N. J. C.	[illegible]
Mariposa, pfd	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Adams Ex.	[illegible]	St. Paul, pfd	[illegible]
Wells Ex.	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
American Ex.	[illegible]	Wabash, pfd	[illegible]
United States Ex.	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
New York Cent.	[illegible]	Terre Haute, pfd	[illegible]
N. Y. C. scrip	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	C. & A., pfd	[illegible]
Erie pfd	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	Hartford & Erie	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	[illegible]	Dubuque	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	St. Jo., pfd	[illegible]
Michigan Cent.	[illegible]	Bur. & Quincy	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	Iron Mountain	[illegible]
Ill. Central	[illegible]		

Boston prices:

Calumet	[illegible]	Hecla	[illegible]
Copper Falls	[illegible]	Quincy	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]		

Imports for the week—Dry goods, $1,[illegible]; general merchandise, $4,[illegible].

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $78,448,053; currency, $3,294,673. General balance, $[illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 14.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
Flour, brls	4,037	[illegible]	7,[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock during the past week, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

Articles.	May 14, 1870.	May 7, 1870.	May 15, 1869.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

Articles.	May 14, 1870.	May 7, 1870.	May 15, 1869.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the closing prices:

	May 14, 1870.	May 13, 1869.
Flour, spring ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, No. 1 spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following has been received since 7 o'clock this morning: 123 cars wheat, 187 cars corn, 53 cars oats, 3½ cars rye, 1 car barley. Total, 368 cars, or 133,700 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 3,955 bu corn, 2,437 bu oats, 442 bu rye, 1,307 bu barley.

There was a thin attendance on 'Change today, and a dull set of markets, as is usual on Saturdays, unless under special excitement. Sellers were much more numerous than buyers in grain. The recent speculative advance in grain caused large speculative purchases, and many of those were seller last half of May, which are deliverable on Monday. The holders were generally anxious to get rid of the responsibility of paying for it, by selling out, and the markets were very weak in consequence, though the advices from other points were not particularly depressing.

Highwines were more active, and steady at yesterday's prices, closing steady. Sales were: 105 brls at $106, and 300 brls, iron bound, at $1.07.

Lake freights were dull at unchanged rates. Only 4 charters were reported, 4½c for wheat and 4c for corn to Buffalo. The supply of vessels is diminishing, but equal to all present requirements, as the shippers are not disposed to operate heavily at the present comparative prices in Chicago and New York.

Provisions were active and very firm. The quietude of several days past in meats has really been a position of masterly inactivity, intending buyers holding off in the hope of lower prices, while holders were very firm, knowing that the meat must be taken eventually, and at their own prices. Yesterday afternoon the buying brokers became satisfied that they could not gain by the delay, and commenced buying quietly, making up the aggregate this morning to about two million pounds. The demand was principally for shoulders. It is understood that most of the meat purchased is going to Baltimore, from which place a large proportion of it will be sent to England. If this is all shipped out, as it probably will be speedily, it will not leave much above five millions on hand here for the summer supply. This consideration made holders very firm in their views to-day, when the magnitude of the purchases became known, and generally advanced their quotations at the close. There was more doing in pork, principally by way of settlement, and owners were very firm; one large holder averred that he would not sell a large lot at $30.00 per brl. Lard was nominally firm, but only in sympathy with other products, there being no particular inquiry. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, $29.60; do, heavy overweights, $29.50@30.00; mess, ordinary, $28.25; lard, 16½c; bulk shoulders, 12@12¼c; do, rough sides, 14¼c; do, short ribs, 15c; do, short clear, 15½@15¾c; sweet pickled hams, 15@16½c; greases, 7@10c; city tallow, 9½c. Sales were reported of 25 brls mess at $29.25; 1,000 brls do, in lots, at $29.00; 200 brls buyer the month at $29.25; 500 brls do at $29.00; 200 brls, averaging 300 lbs (repacked), at $26.70; 850,000 lbs bulk shoulders, buyer May, at 12c; 20,000 lbs do at 12c cash; 120,000 lbs do at 11⅝c; 40,000 lbs do at 11½c; 80,000 lbs country rough sides at 14⅜c; 400,000 lbs bulk short ribs at 15c; 50,000 lbs do at 14⅞c; 100,000 lbs Cumberlands at 13½c; 20,000 lbs clear bacon sides at 17⅛c packed; 20,000 lbs do at 17c; 20,000 lbs do packed in gunnies, at $16.50 per 100 lbs; 50 tcs drab grease at 10c; 150 tcs tallow grease at 8c.

The shipments since November 1 are 98,721 brls pork, 52,193 tcs lard, 31,730 tcs and 270,948 pcs hams, 14,910,209 lbs shoulders, and 33,364,253 lbs middles.

The market for flour was dull, but no change was made in prices. The following were the reported sales: White Winter Extras—50 brls "White Rose," at $7.25; 25 brls "Golden Star" at $7.25; 50 brls on p. t. Unsound White Winter Extras—100 brls not named at $5.70; 200 brls do at $5.50. Spring Extras—100 brls "D. & Co.'s" (fancy lot) at $6.50; 200 brls "Star and Crescent" at $5.25; 100 brls "Elegant" at $5.00; 100 brls "Oak Forest" at $5.00; 100 brls not named at $5.00; 200 brls do on p. t.; 100 brls do at $4.87½; 50 brls do at $4.62; 50 brls do at $4.50; 37 brls do at $4.20. Unsound Spring Extras—100 brls not named at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.90. Total, 1,725 brls.

Wheat was dull at 1c decline. Liverpool telegrams were conflicting, some quoting the market up, others easier, though it was generally conceded that flour was 3d better, owing to scarcity, the mills there having been scantily supplied with water. New York reports were not encouraging. The great cause of weakness was the desire to place cash wheat in order to avoid the extra storage of ½c which falls due before Monday morning, joined to the equal anxiety to get rid of options for the last half. Hence cash wheat was very dull, and almost lifeless, except on the lower grades, for which there was a moderate inquiry. The chief business was in options for next month. The market for cash No. 2 spring opened at 99c, ruled steady during the greater part of the session, and closed dull at 97⅞@98c on receipt of the last telegram from New York. Sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.01; 4,000 bu do at $1.00¼; 2,400 bu do at $1.00½; 400 bu do at 99c; 14,000 bu No. 2 spring (fresh receipts) at 99½c; 15,000 bu do at 99¼c; 15,000 bu do at 99c; 15,000 bu do at 98⅞c; 15,000 bu do at 98¾c; 16,000 bu do at 98½c; 5,000 bu do at 98¼c; 5,000 bu do at 98c; [illegible] bu No. 3 spring at 93½c; 8,800 bu do at 93c; 400 bu do at 91½c; 4,000 bu rejected at 83¼c; 3,600 bu do at 82c; 1,200 bu do at 81½c. Total, 162,300 bu. Seller [illegible]

firmly taken during the past two or three days for shipment, and is really comparatively scarce, as the receipts are small compared with those of former years, the arrivals by canal being next to nothing. Rejected was a shade easier, and no grade very quiet. Sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 55½c; 10,000 bu do at 55¼c; 24,000 bu do at 55c; 5,200 bu do at 57½c; 4,800 bu do at 57¼c; 5,000 bu rejected at 53c; 5,000 bu do at 53½c; 400 bu no grade at 51½c; 1,600 bu do at 50c; 400 bu do at 78c; 400 bu do at 78c; 400 bu No. 1 white, free on board cars, at 80c. Total, 89,000 bu. Seller May sold at 57⅛@57¼c, and seller June at 57⅜@57¼c, both closing steady at the outside.

Oats were dull and [illegible] lower, there being a great many sellers present, and but few buyers. The stock on hand is increasing, and no one seems disposed to move them out at present prices, though oats are not plenty East. The market opened at 50¼c, and closed dull at 49⅜@50c. Sales were: 11,200 bu fresh receipts at 51c; 6,000 bu do at 50¾c; 45,600 bu at 50½c; 15,000 bu do at 50¼c; 30,000 bu at 50c; 1,600 bu rejected at 48c; 1,200 bu do at 47c; 400 bu no grade at 54c. Total, 111,400 bu. Seller last half sold at 50⅛@50½c; seller June at 50c; and buyer the month at 53c.

Rye was dull and a shade easier, but closed firm at 80@80½c for No. 2. Sales were made of 400 bu No. 1 at 81c, and 5,200 bu No 2 at 80c.

Barley was quiet, and nominally unchanged on store lots, at 60@65c for No. 2; 56c for No. 3; and 48@50c for rejected. Sales were: 1,000 bu Canada at $1.00; 2,000 bu do at 95c; 400 bu by sample at 75c; 400 bu do at 65c.

Seeds were inactive. Hungarian and millet were offered without buyers.

LATER.

At the close of 'Change No. 2 spring wheat was in moderate demand, and prices were nominally unchanged, the market closing firm at 99⅛c seller June, and 97⅞@98c spot or seller May; 99c was bid for Monday's delivery. No. 2 corn closed firm at 55⅞c seller June. No demand for oats, provisions or lake freights. No Evening Session.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

For the Week Ending May 14.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 14.

BEEF CATTLE.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Week before last	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Week ending April 23	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Total for 4 weeks	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Same period last year	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Since Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Same period in 1869	[illegible]		[illegible]	

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	[illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs
To Dunkirk	[illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs
To Cleveland	[illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs
To Toledo and Detroit	[illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs

The following weights are the least that are taken, and all excess of actual weight is charged at the current rates:

Double-deck cars of hogs, ⅌ car	21,000 lbs
Single-deck cars of hogs, ⅌ car	14,000 lbs
Cattle	18,000 lbs
Double-deck cars of sheep ⅌ car	16,000 lbs

THE MARKET.

The market for beef cattle has been characterized by unusual activity during the week just closed, and a firm and buoyant feeling has prevailed throughout. A healthy, strong demand existed from the opening to the close, and notwithstanding the liberal character of the supply, there was not a "hoof" too many, each day's arrival meeting with prompt sale at steadily advancing prices. The Eastern markets, it appears, have been but poorly supplied, and a considerable advance has been established at nearly all points. This afforded a fair show to shippers, and everything in the shape of a bullock that could be advantageously handled in the markets below, found eager purchasers and at higher prices—taking good value as a basis—than have been current at any previous period within the last seven years, $7.75@8.00 being the ruling rates for good to choice steers. The average of the week's sales was [illegible] ... $6.25 while smooth fat steers, of from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs average, commanded $6.50@6.75 readily. We have had no really extra cattle here, as yet, this year. [illegible] ... a the quality of the stock marketed the late [illegible] ... to conclude that the supply of well-matured beeves at present in the hands of Western feeders is comparatively small. At all events it is now pretty generally conceded that the supply of such will not prove sufficient to meet the legitimate wants of the trade until grass cattle begin to arrive, and that the high prices now prevailing will be maintained for some time to come. There was a very fair demand for shippers, at $7.00@7.50 for medium to fair quality, including steers, averaging from 1,050 to 1,250 lbs; at $7.25@7.50 for good, averaging from 1,150 to 1,250 lbs; at $7.75@8.00 for extra steers of from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs average. City butchers have supplied their wants at a range of $6.00@7.50, mainly at $6.50@7.00 for good to extra cows, fat oxen and common to medium steers. There has been but a limited demand for stockers, and very little competition has occurred in the way of sales to enable us to give a reliable range of prices. A few transactions were reported at $5.25@5.75 for stockers averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs. These prices are considerably higher than buyers are willing to pay, and many, who put in an appearance, withdrew without securing any purchases. Good milch cows have been in fair request at higher figures. The supply was light, and the few choice offered found buyers at $50.00@60.00 per head. Common and medium qualities were quoted at from $30.00 to $45.00 per head. The market closed firm with the pens empty.

The following were the [illegible]

Extra graded steers	$8.00@8.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed, 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging from 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	7.50@8.00
Prime Beeves—Good, well-fatted, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	7.00@7.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	7.00@7.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,050 lbs	6.25@7.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	5.25@5.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers of poor quality	4.00@5.00

At this time last year the following were the current prices:

Choice to extra beeves	$7.00@7.75
Fair to prime beeves	6.25@6.75
Common to medium beeves	5.50@6.25
Inferior	3.75@5.00

HOGS.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the week, and for the corresponding period last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Week before last	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Week ending April 23	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Total four weeks	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Same period last year	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Since Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Same period in 1869	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Increase	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Decrease	[illegible]		[illegible]	

REMARKS.

The receipts of hogs during the past week were 26,[illegible], against 27,[illegible] last week, 24,[illegible] for the corresponding week in 1869, and [illegible] in 1868. The shipments were 25,[illegible], against 25,[illegible] last week, and 22,[illegible] for the same period in 1869. Since January 1, [illegible] hogs have arrived, against [illegible] for the corresponding period last year. [illegible] There has been an active inquiry for hogs to supply the wants of the different Eastern markets, and although the receipts have been larger than for any previous week within the past two months, a buoyant tone has pervaded the market from first to last, and at the close we find prices ruling from 10@15c higher than at the opening. All are sold, and the market closed firm. The following are the closing prices for the week, and for the corresponding week in 1869:

	May 14, 1870.	May 15, 1869.
Good to choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sheep.—Received to-day, 1634; received this week, 1,816; shipped this week, none. The meagre receipts have kept prices up to a high point, $6.00@7.50 being promptly paid for good to choice qualities. The demand has been light, and mainly confined to meeting the wants of the local trade. We give $7.00@7.50 as the range of the market at the close.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 14—1 p. m.—Consols for money, 94½; account, 94¾. American securities quiet and steady; 1862s, 89¾; 1865s, 89¾; 1867s, 91; 10-40s, 86¾. Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 112½. Stocks quiet and steady.

PARIS, May 14.—Rentes firm at 73f.

FRANKFORT, May 14.—Bonds firm at 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—Evening.—Cotton—Quiet and steady. Middling uplands at 11⅛d; Orleans, 11⅜d. Sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat, 9s 6d; Red Western, No. 2, 8s 5d@8s 6d; winter, 9s 1d@9s 2d. Flour, 22s 6d. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 28s. Oats, 2s 1d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 35s.

Pork, 100s. Beef, 111s. Lard, 69s. Cheese, 73s. Bacon—48s for Cumberland; 50s 6d for short rib middles.

Tallow, 44s 3d.

Turpentine, 29s 3d.

LONDON, May 14.—Tallow quiet, 44s 9d. Sperm oil, £[illegible]. Sugar, 32s [illegible]. Whale oil quiet. Spirits petroleum quiet, 1s 1d. Refined petroleum, 1s 6d. Linseed cakes firmer, £9 10s@£9 15s. Fine rosin, 15s. Linseed oil firmer, [illegible]. Turpentine 29s.

HAVRE, May 14.—Cotton firm.

ANTWERP, May 14.—Petroleum quiet, 54f.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, May 14.—Beeves—Market opened ¼c higher than last week, and advanced another ½c to-day on light supply. Receipts, 5,400 of this week's supply. Sales, 3,027, at prices ranging from 8c for light steers up to 11c for choice. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Dry goods inactive. There is no important change in prices, though sellers are more accommodating, and the market for fresh goods is fairly steady. Domestic cottons are firm at the old rates. Brown drills depressed, and [illegible] [illegible]

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Cotton—Dull and heavy; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ALBANY.—Sales of $1.15@1.17 for mess... [illegible]

METALS—Copper steady and unchanged; ingot dull at 18@19c. Pig iron firm and in moderate demand; sales of 1,400 tons at $27.50 for Scotch pig and $31.00@34.00 for American; bar dull at $75.00 for English [illegible]

NAILS—Now active at 4¼@4½c for cut; [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool—Dull and declining.

LATER.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour closed dull and 5@10c lower. Wheat dull and in buyers' favor at $1.17@1.18 for No. 2 spring; $1.20@1.30 for winter red and amber Western. Rye nominal. Oats steady at 60c for Western in store. Corn dull at $1.05@1.10 for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; Mess held at $30.25, with buyers at $30.00@30.12½. Beef firm, with a good demand. Cut meats quiet and firm. Bacon nominal. Lard quiet; prime steam, 16⅝c; kettle, 17c. Butter steady, 30@42c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged; sales 200 brls Western at $1.06@1.08.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Dull and easier; receipts light; Western superfine, $4.75@5.25. Wheat firm for Maryland at $1.60@1.65; Pennsylvania dull at $1.35@1.45. Corn dull; white, $1.08@1.10; yellow, $1.10@1.12. Oats dull at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Very dull; iron-bound, $1.10; wood, $1.09; patent, $1.10.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active; Northwestern extra family, $6.25@6.75; Ohio, $6.75@7.25. Wheat in fair demand; Western red, $1.35@1.38. Rye unchanged. Corn steady; mixed, $1.12. Oats firmer; State, [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Lower; crude, 16½c; refined, 30½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at $1.08@1.10 for iron-bound.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—TOBACCO—Active at full prices.

COTTON—Firm at 21¼@22c.

HEMP—Firm at $150.00@160.00.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $4.50@4.62 for fall super; X, $4.75@5.00; XX, $5.25@5.60; family brands, $5.75@6.75. Wheat lower; small lots No. 3 spring, 90c; No. 2, red fall, $1.10; fair to choice, $1.15@1.30. Corn firmer; prime to choice mixed and yellow, 90@92½c; fancy yellow, 95c; prime to fancy white, $1.00@1.10. Oats firm at 55@60c. Rye quiet at 95c.

BARLEY—Firmer at $1.00.

GROCERIES—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, but more doing at $30.25@30.50; 11½c for loose dry salted shoulders; 15c for clear rib; 15@15½c for packed short ribs; 15½c for clear rib; 16½c for clear; 12c for bacon shoulders; 16¼c for clear rib; 17¼c for clear. Lard quiet at 16½@16¾c in a small way.

CATTLE—Better grades stiff and higher; prices range from $5.00@7.00.

HOGS—Unchanged; [illegible] for lived to heavy.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,400 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 200 bu; hogs, 160 head.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Wheat lower; No. 1 red offered at $1.17, but buyers holding off; No. 2 red held at $1.14@1.15. Corn quiet; choice new mixed, 90c; No. 1 yellow held at 90c. Oats steady at 60c for No. 1 State. Rye quiet; held at 90@93c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and less firm; sales of refined at 24c for May; car lots and under at 24½@25c. Crude lower; held at $1.90@2.00 per brl.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—COTTON—Weak and lower; middling, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $5.00. Corn irregular at $1.00@1.02. Wheat, $1.05@1.25. Oats, 70c. Rye, $1.00.

HAY—Lower; choice, $18.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm, with an upward tendency. Pork, $30.50. Bulk meats, 12½@15@16c. Bacon, 13@16@17¼c. Lard, 17c.

WHISKEY—$1.05.

TOBACCO—Sales 106 hhds at $5.00@8.00 for trashed to lugs; $8.25@20.00 for low to good leaf.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and a shade lower; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.30; No. 1 amber, $1.22; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.11½; No. 1 red, $1.11. Oats lower; [illegible]. Corn steady; [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 3,300 bu; oats, 3,700 bu.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, May 14.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Idaho, Maine; barks Sunshine, Badger State, Waverly; [illegible]; schooners Gen. Sigel, Gen. Pope, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5, [illegible], Oneida, Valentine, Leader, W. G. Keith.

PASSED UP—Propellers Passaic; schooners Annie Hansen, Cold Cloud, Correspondent, Almeda, Hebron, Battle Welle.

DETROIT, May 14.—PASSED DOWN—Schooners Aldebaran, Alvin, Anderson, Card, Africa, Argonne, Pulaski.

PASSED UP—Propellers Empire State; City of New York; schooners Nichols, Minch, Sophie. WIND—Southwest.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, formerly of St. Louis, has for the last nine years been located in Chicago, at No. 76 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., and is the only Physician in the city treating all forms of Private and Chronic Diseases [illegible]

Private Matters.

Dr. Clarke, 122 South Clark-st., Chicago, [illegible] CONFIDENTIALLY CONSULTED. [illegible] Address letters, Dr. F. D. CLARKE, 122 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Dr. A. Russell,

Late of 128 South Clark-st., having returned from his [illegible] [illegible] Clark-st., where he will be happy [illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible] "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 226 and 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, northeast corner of Clark and Lake sts. COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE. Depot—North Wells st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cedar Rapids Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque Night Ex., via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport and Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport and Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosehill Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenosha Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evanston Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, General Superintendent. H. P. STANWOOD, General Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Union Depot—Foot of Lake street.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, foot of Lake street.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

	Depart.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

	Depart.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

	Depart.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

	Depart.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, & ST. LOUIS R. R.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SCHOOLS, FARMS, WITH LOAN, in exchange for city property. Inquire of J. H. WOODWORTH, 167 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, A BEAUTIFUL HOME, in Ward's addition, 10 rooms, modern improvements, lot 50 feet front by 150 feet deep, to an alley. Inquire at 1 Tribune-building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THREE ACRES of land, with 2-story house, 7 rooms, in Ottawa, Ill. Will take in part or all in Chicago. Inquire of or address A. H. SPENCER, Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, A NEW HOUSE, 12 rooms, with all the modern improvements, on Michigan-av., near Peck-court. Lot 50 feet front by 150 feet deep. Inquire at 1 Tribune-building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE residence, in Detroit, Mich., for property in Chicago. Address or call on A. H. SPENCER, Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, A NEW HOUSE, 12 rooms, with all the modern improvements, on Michigan-av., near Peck-court. Lot 50 feet front by 150 feet deep. Inquire at 1 Tribune-building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THREE ACRES of land, with 2-story house, 7 rooms, in Ottawa, Ill. Will take in part or all in Chicago. Inquire of or address

NEW YORK.

The Dangers of Going Abroad.

How a Baby Should be Christened.

A New Gas.

Musical and Fashionable Gossip.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, May 11.

A private letter from Paris announces that Thérésa, the celebrated *café* singer, had declined the most tempting offers for a concert tour through the United States. Dearly as we love money, the glitter of the golden bait is powerless to lure her to "*ces terre de barbares*." Complimentary, isn't she? To a Parisian, to be out of Paris is to be, to all intents and purposes, out of the world, and one must be ready to sacrifice at the strength of the fashion to a native, when the effect upon many constituents of a short stay in the City of Lutetia is so unfortunately disagreeable. If the life of all the domestic discord and misery of Paris of a trip to Europe could be written, would furnish our theatrical and sensational manufacturers of the tripod with an inexhaustible supply of ammunition, to be hurled from one wing of the attacking party against the weakness of men and the folly of women, and from the other upon the origin and misery spirit of it all—that old serpent, the devil. The cost of a season at a fashionable watering-place, or a trip to see the mother of young-lady daughter who goes anywhere else, is many times greater than a three months' sojourn in Europe; and home is more comfortable in Germany or Switzerland, giving the heated term, is as common as sticks at Long Branch or Saratoga. "No sin in that," you say. Not the slightest, my dear Tantrum. Napoleon—the Great, I mean—said, "There are no such things as fatigue," and of all the soldiers in purse-proud when he is credited, this has the most nation in the least purse. A trip to Europe for the summer is, I grant you, what, in a pecuniary consideration, might usually be called a big category of tribes. But I think of any one of thousands of witchess, jealous husbands, who, in misguided moments, proposed a run over to Baden-Baden or the Spas, instead of Newport and West and consider it such. What amused the vertible—but a good-natured philosopher, doubtless—but not breaking the monotonous ripple their domestic life—has proved, in thousands of instances, the cloud at first sight that a mere hint, that, gathering, developing as it grew, has burst, and, in the devoted heartbreaks, scattering to four winds the happiness of a family. Nothing so well to do in the world, nothing so well to do the world, nothing so well to do the world, nothing so well to do

ROME.

The Pomp and Glory of Easter.

[illegible] Rome and the Ecumenical Council.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible] the Derby is to the Englishman, and the [illegible] to the Moslem; what the Olympic [illegible] to the Greek, and the day of Pentecost to the Jew; what the gladiatorial shows [illegible] to the ancients,—such is Easter to the [illegible] Roman. The all-sufficiency of pomps [illegible] is true now as when Juvenal said it. [illegible] attraction for the Christian pilgrim either on such occasions. History binds it with one, and tradition with a [illegible] The bloody martyrdoms, cathedral retreats, purity, generosity and learning of the early Christian fathers of Rome hallow the city in every Christian heart, despite its later desecration to a foul den of [illegible], libertines, and usurers of holy offices.

But Rome stands! Bombarded, captured, and pillaged; time and again, the prey of petty parties within, and Princes near and far without its walls, and yet the altar of humiliation of Charlemagne and the Hohenstaufen Emperors. Once praised and dreaded by the world, that now piously blesses, or curiously turns its eyes or steps hither, Rome can still boast that it is eternal. But the exceeding brightness of its glory is in the past, and nowhere does the traveller meet such constant reference to those earlier days. No European court clings so tenaciously to the costumes and customs of the middle ages as the Papal. Though the patrimony of St. Peter has become insignificant, and the Pontiff's voice is hardly heard in foreign Cabinets, all the brilliancy of the reigns of Gregory and the Innocents is displayed. Before witnessing this display stand to await the special occasion, and try to fancy the place chosen for the festival. St. Peter's, the vast basilica of the Vatican, that was reared by gifts of Christendom to be the grandest church on earth, after being the chief hope of the sixteenth, to remain the unrivalled pride of all later centuries, is the magnificent temple of art and religion prepared for the sacred Easter ceremonies. There Raphael painted and Buonarotti planned. There Popes and Princes lie in marble tombs, carved by Thorwaldsen, Canova, and Bernini. The lofty cupola looms into the air like a church built upon another. The grand edifice deceives you at first, as a mountain hides its size and distance from the traveller. It is not until you approach and touch, and compare, and measure, that its enormous body and ornamentations are appreciated. When the cherubs holding the marble shells of holy water enlarge to the stature of men [illegible] to treble life-size statues of the Saints lengthen to treble life-size without endangering the proportions of the pillars before which they stand, a kind of awe inspires you, such as natural grandeur usually fills you with.

But the occasion of this Easter is worthy of its place of celebration. The world meets in St. Peter's this year. Since the middle ages, there has not been, and to the end of time there may not be again, such an assembly within the seven-hilled city. No empire of earth ever convened such a parliament. They come from the uttermost corners of the earth, from the wilds of the naked savages, and the wastes of the Esquimaux, from the Himalayas and the mountains of the sea, from regions peopled by every grade of human beings. They know two hundred of the tongues of Babel.

Every shade of race and manner of dress is recognizable. But further than this the forty score Bishops neither claim nor deign to recognize their Christian brethren. This congregation of the Church is an exceptional [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Salutes were fired from the Castle of St. Angelo at the dawn of the anniversary of the resurrection of our Lord. At 8 o'clock Pontifical dragoons are stationed in the streets emptying into St. Peter's square, to preserve order among the carriages already streaming thither. At 9 the troops are needed for the multitudes pouring into the cathedral, and the Palatine guard, the Grenadiers and the Swiss soldiers of the Vatican, file in the broad nave to maintain a passage through its middle, and about the high altar to keep back the people from that holy place, and reserve a few improvised tribunes for the ladies in full black dress. [illegible]

[illegible]

A regiment of cavalry occupies the centre, and infantry is stationed in front of the square, behind them a thousand carriages; and around about, an innumerable motley crowd, from the neighboring campagna and the ends of the earth. Down the "piazza," a quarter of a mile, and on the roofs and in the windows and streets beyond, looking off the pillars of the Vatican palace, and up from the hundred steps to St. Peter's, the eyes of the throng are turned to the red-lined balcony half way up the high facade. [illegible]

[illegible]

W. W. E., Jr.

NUMBER SEVEN.

From All The Year Round.

[illegible]

symbolizing the seven days of creation, the seven times a day that the just man falls, the seven graces of the Holy Spirit, the seven divisions of the Lord's Prayer, and other applications of Number Seven. There is in Lambeth Palace Library a manuscript about four centuries old, in which the seven words are connected with the seven periods of man's life, as follows: morning, infancy; mid-morning, childhood; [illegible] [illegible] It is interesting to compare this with Shakspeare's Seven Ages of Man, as depicted by melancholy Jacques, in "As You Like It." There is a still older MS. illuminated in an elaborate manner. It represents a wheel cut into seven rays, and composed of seven concentric circles, which with the rays form some times seven compartments; seven of these compartments contain the seven petitions of the Lord's Prayer; seven others, the seven sacraments; seven others, the seven spiritual arms of Justice; seven others, the Seven Works of Mercy; seven others, the Seven Virtues; seven others, the Seven Deadly Sins; and the last seven, the Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost—all beautifully written and painted.

Departing from these serious matters, we find Number Seven in favor of all sorts of mundane and social affairs. There were the Seven Sages of the Arabs, and the Seven Tripods of Agamemnon. There were the Seven Wonders of the World, and the Seven Hills on which more than one celebrated city is said to be built. There were the Seven Planets and the Seven Stars—the former, cruelly disturbed in number and put out of joint by modern astronomical discoveries; the latter applicable either to the seven principal stars in Orion, or to those in the Great Bear, or to the beautiful little Pleiades. There were the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus, whose sound nap lasted two hundred and twenty-nine years; and who have had companions in the Seven Mahometan Sleepers, and the Seven Sleepers of the North. We are told that there are seven liberal arts, seven senses, seven notes in music, and seven colors in the rainbow, neither more nor less. For some special inquiries, there is a jury of seven matrons. There used to be more frequently than at present, a period of seven years' apprenticeship; and many a malefactor has had occasion to know that seven years was a frequent duration for a sentence of transportation. Some years ago there was a Septuagenarian Club proposed, in which every member was to be seven times ten years, or upwards; all young fellows between 65 and 70 entering it simply as cadets. Seven Oaks have, as we know, given a name to a pleasant place in Kent; and Dean Stanley describes seven oaks as standing in a line at a particular spot in Palestine, which is associated in the minds of the natives with a very strange legend. When Cain (the legend runs) killed his brother Abel, he was punished by being compelled to carry the dead body during the long period of 500 years, and to bury it in this spot; he planted his staff to mark the spot, and out of this staff grew up the seven oak trees.

Who can tell us anything about the Seven Sisters, the name of seven elm trees, at Tottenham, which have also given their name to the road from thence to Upper Holloway? In Bedwell's History of Tottenham, written nearly two hundred and forty years ago, he describes Page-green by the side of the highroad at that village, and a group of seven elm trees in a circle, with a walnut tree in the centre. He says: "This tree hath this many yeares stood there, and it is observed yearely to live and beare leave, and yet to stand at a stay, that is, to growe neither greater nor higher. This people do commonly tell the reason to bee, for that there was one burnt upon that place for the profession of the Gospell." There was also some connecting link between the walnut tree and the Seven Sisters by which it was surrounded. There were seven elms planted by seven sisters, one by each. The tree planted by the most diminutive of the sisters was always irregular and low in its growth. But now comes another legend of the walnut tree. There was an eighth sister, who planted an elm in the midst of the other seven; it withered and died when she died, and then a walnut tree grew in its place. But now the walnut tree is gone, one of the elms is gone, and the others are gradually withering. In Ireland there is a legend connected with a lonely castle on the coast of Kerry, telling, in like manner, of seven sisters. The lord of the castle was a grim and cruel man, who had seven beautiful daughters. Seven brothers, belonging to a band of Northmen rovers, were cast on that coast, and fell desperately in love with the seven ladies. A clandestine escape was planned; this being discovered, the heartless parent threw all the seven lovely damsels down a chasm into the raging surf below. Something more is known about that paradise of bird-cages, that emporium of birds and bird-lime, that resort of bird-catchers and bird-buyers, Seven Dials. Evelyn, writing in 1694, said, "I went to see the building beginning near St. Giles', where seven streets make a star from a Doric pillar placed in the middle of a circular area." This erection was said to be seven feet square at the top, had seven faces or sides, and seven sun-dials on those seven faces. The seven dials faced seven streets—Great Earl, Little Earl, Great St. Andrew's, Little St. Andrew's, Great White Lion, Little White Lion, and Queen streets. The pillar and its seven dials were removed about three-quarters of a century ago. Were they not taken to Walton-on-Thames, and are they not in existence now?

Those friends of our boyish years, the Seven Champions of Christendom, have been a subject of more learned discussion than most boys—even old boys—would suppose. It would seem a daring question to ask whether Shakspeare condescended to borrow any of his beautiful language, any of his rich imagery, from this book. And yet such a question has been asked. Mr. Keightley, author of the Fairy Mythology, started the subject a few years ago in Notes and Queries. It appears that Richard Johnson, the author of the Seven Champions, was one of the contemporaries of Shakspeare, and that the book was published at about the same time as many of the plays of our great poet. Let us cite three passages pointed out by Mr. Keightley. The Champion says: "As they passed along by the river side, which gently running, made sweet music with the enamelled stones, and seemed to give a gentle kiss to every sedge he overtook in his watery pilgrimage." Compare this with the passage in the second act of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona":

> "The current that with gentle murmurs glides,
> Thou knowest, being stopped, impatiently doth rage;
> But, when his fair course is not hindered,
> He makes sweet music with the enamelled stones,
> Giving a gentle kiss to every sedge
> He overtaketh in his pilgrimage."

The italicized words in the latter show how many are the points of resemblance in the imagery and language. A second passage runs thus: "But here they found in Duke Ursini's Daughter's pale flag advanced in his cheeks." With this compare a passage in the fifth act of "Romeo and Juliet":

> "Beauty's ensign yet
> Is crimson in thy lips and in thy cheeks,
> And Death's pale flag is not advanced there."

Once more: "It seemed, indeed, that the leaves wagged, as you may behold when Zephyrus with a gentle breath plays with them." Now turn to the fourth act of "Cymbeline":

> "As Zephyrs, blowing beneath the violet, not
> Wagging his sweet head."

We cannot go into the critical questions of bibliography involved here; but may simply state that an opinion is held by commentators in favor of Johnson having had precedence of Shakspeare in those passages. At any rate, Number Seven is very much honored by such comparisons.

Not the least curious among these associations of Number Seven is that with the seventh son. Whoever has the good fortune to be the father of seven boys, especially if no girl intervenes to break the continuity of the series, is to be congratulated forthwith. Let him not talk about too many olive branches in his garden, or too many arrows in his quiver, or too many little folks around his table; his seventh boy will be a wonder. In the district around Orleans, in France, a seventh son, without a daughter intervening, is called a *marcou*. His body is (or is supposed by the peasantry to be) marked in some spot or other with a *fleur-de-lis*. If a patient suffering under king's evil touch the *fleur-de-lis*, or if the *marcou* breathe upon him, the malady disappears. Or, at least, there is so great a popular belief that it will do so, that the country people will come from places far and wide to visit a *marcou*.

About fifteen years ago there was one of these persons, named Foulon, a cooper, at Ormes, who was greatly sought for his reputed healing powers, especially in Holy Week, and more especially on Good Friday, when his patients reached the number of four or five hundred. As to the origin of the name king's-evil, a manuscript in the University library at Cambridge tells us that "Kings of England and France by a peculiar gift cure the king's-evil by touching them with their hands, and so doth the seventh sonne." It is something to say that a seventh son, in this matter, is as good as a King. Mr. Keightly has found among the Welsh folk-lore an account of a family famous in this way. "Jones of [illegible] their name, and they lived at a place called Mudda. In them was said to have originated the tradition of the seventh son, or Septimus, being born for the healing art; for many generations seven sons were regularly born in each family, the seventh of whom became the doctor, and wonderful in his profession." Steele jested at this belief a century and a half ago, in a humorous paper relating to another of the [illegible] visited; "Tiptoff, being a seventh son, used to cure the king's-evil, but his rascally descendants are so far from having that healing quality, that by a touch upon the shoulder, they give a man such an ill habit of body that he can never come abroad afterwards."

But if there happen to be a seventh son of a seventh son, the curative powers are much more marvelous. Mr. Carleton, in his story of the Black Prophet, says that the Irish peasantry maintain a very undoubting faith in the ability of these powers. In Cornwall the belief is, in the summer, entertained; the ordeal is that the gifted person should thrice gently stroke the part affected thrice blow on it, and repeat certain words. At Bristol, some years ago, a tradesman was regularly called Dr. so-and-so, simply because he was the seventh son, and without any relation to his actual trade. Early in the present century a man perambulated the rural districts of Hampshire to cure the blind, the sick, and the lame. Numerous cures were ascribed to him, and he had quite a large collection of crutches and walking-sticks, said to have been left by his patients, who had no longer any need for them. [illegible] [illegible] At Plymouth, not very long ago, was to be seen this inscription on a signboard.

[illegible]

A Yorkshire boy, at a school, was purposely [illegible]

FIEL'S DELICATE CASE.

From Chambers' Journal.

When Mr. Fiel was a bride, all the acquaintances agreed that she was a pretty and interesting girl, who would make a fine woman when she came to fill out. But she never did fill out; on the contrary. Time, that stole her youth away, robbed her of plumpness, too; and after thirty anniversaries of that wedding-day, she was considerably more slender than at starting. She wore curls, and a blank band across her forehead, and mittens—well-known that these things had long ceased to make her attractive, and, on a first introduction, would have struck you generally as being somewhat of a guy; but a better wife you would scarcely find in all England, and that is infinitely more important than comeliness and tasteful attire, as you will own before you have been married for a quarter of a century.

Excellent at all times, Mrs. Fiel culminated at meals. Call no man happy till you have seen him at breakfast; a natural irritability in Mr. Fiel's disposition had been almost entirely cured by little soothing comforts and tit-bits. He was a solicitor, with an office in London, and a semi-detached villa in the suburbs, who had to leave the latter at 9 to reach the former by 10 every morning. This necessitated breakfast at 8, but even at that early hour Mrs. Fiel saw to every detail herself.

It would have shaken a very confirmed bachelor to have seen her table one spring morning a few years ago—the linen was so white, and the tea so black, the water-cresses and radishes so fresh, the marmalade and apricot jam so daintily set out, the eggs so new-looking, the loaf so brown and crusty, the dry toast so crisp and thin. And when she heard the tread of her husband's foot on the staircase, and the flourish on his nose which invariably heralded his approach, she rang the bell for the appetizing little covered dish, which matched and fitted the slop-basin to be brought up. This contained frizzled slices of ham or bacon, delicate and curled, a sausage, a kidney, or the savoury thigh of a chicken. May such be your only domestic broils!

A hale neat man, with sharp gray eyes, and a very good opinion of himself, entered and looked at his letters, selecting and opening one at once.

"Well, Martha," said he, "the Chipchow has arrived at last."

"You don't say so! Then Mr. Lobyear will be here presently. Will he come to stay with us, do you think?"

"I don't know. You had better have a bed ready; though I expect he has not come to England with the idea of shutting himself up with an old man and woman four miles from the Marble Arch. Still, as everything will be strange to him at first, he may accept my invitation for a night or two."

"This Mr. Thomas Lobyear is rich—is he not?"

"Will be, I suppose. At present, he probably depends upon his father, who has given him very liberal orders, absurdly liberal orders, about him. From living so long amongst savages, the old man must have lost all idea of the value of money. However, there is plenty of it accumulating, and it does not matter to me."

"Don't you think," said Mrs. Fiel, "it might be well to have Sarah home?"

Sarah, the only child of the Fiels, was at a [illegible] between a child and a woman.

"Ah, ah, ah!" laughed the lawyer. "At your match-making, old lady? From what I am advised, he is proof against your attempts. Besides which, it would be something like a breach of trust; old Lobyear has evidently got other views for his son than marrying him at present—at anyrate to an Englishwoman."

"Why, he would never go and match him with a heathen, with a ring through her nose like a pig!"

"I don't know that," replied Mr. Fiel laughing; "if he could discover a new weed or a fresh variety of black beetle by it, he certainly would."

It was of good augury for Mrs Fiel when her husband laughed, and a better when he replied to her observations, instead of looking deaf and grunting, which he generally did if she alluded to his clients or their business; for it showed that he was willing to be pumped, and Mrs. Fiel's thirst for information was great, though it was rarely slaked. In the present instance, however, the lawyer thought his instance, however, the lawyer thought he might require feminine aid in the task which he had undertaken, and was therefore not unwilling to admit his wife into his confidence.

"Ah," said he, "that was a curious idea for a rich man, to banish himself completely, and give up civilized life, for the sake of studying botany and butterflies in Japan. For a poor man, indeed, it would be explicable if he expected to make something by it in the end; but from what you say, Mr. Lobyear has more money than he knows what to do with as it is."

"Yes; he was well off originally, and got a good property through his wife besides."

"Ah, poor man! I daresay grief for her death gave him a craze."

"Fudge!" exclaimed Mr. Fiel somewhat rudely. He was glad enough to be free to go hunting on his favorite hobby. If she had lived another year, it is my opinion that he would have bolted and left her."

"Ah, well," said Mrs. Fiel, "it is a fortunate thing for him, or at any rate for this son, that he fixed on so good a man of business as yourself to look after his interests."

"Well," replied her husband complacently, "considering that the bulk of his property is in houses situated in a rapidly improving neighborhood, and that the tenants are up to all sorts of dodges to avoid having their rents raised, perhaps an agent who was not sharp might miss an advantage here and there. For instance, there was an application for a renewal of a lease the other day, and I discovered that the tenant, who had been paying forty pounds a year, had underlet for the last three years at a hundred and ten."

"Lor, how sharp you are!"

"Well, I was not born in Yorkshire for nothing. I do not know of more than one person whoever regularly took me in—that young rascal, Tom Scott, who robbed me five years ago."

"Ah, that was very shocking," said the good wife soothingly; "but then, you know, he was brought up in your office."

"Why, Martha! Do you suppose, then, that he learned dishonesty there? I never expected an epigram of that sort from your mouth. I would have you know that I could put at least a couple thousand a year in my pocket from this Lobyear property alone, without a chance of detection, if I chose to be dishonorable."

"I am sure I never meant to call you an epigram, or anyother name," cried Mrs. Fiel, astonished at the outbreak. "I only said that a breach of trust was easy for that Scott, because he had been under you for some time, and probably he had opportunities."

"Oh, that is different," said her husband, cracking an egg. It was not a tender conscience which made Mr. Fiel so touchy—for though priding himself upon keen shrewdness, he was perfectly upright and trustworthy—but the thought of Tom Scott. There is this distinct advantage in reckoning yourself to be cleverer than the rest of the world, that if ever you are taken in, it rankles. So the remembrance of Tom Scott always irritated him. He had taken a fancy to the sharp lad, and put him in the office, where he favored, encouraged, and trusted him more and more every year; and the result had been a cunning bit of roguery and flight. There was one consolation; he had caught the scoundrel, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Had Tom Scott got off with impunity, his heart would have been near breaking.

"I suppose this young gentleman was quite a lad when his father went to foreign parts?" said Mrs. Fiel, presently, returning to the pump-handle.

"As he is not of age yet, I suppose he must have been," replied her husband, continuing to flow.

"Was he educated in England before he went out to his father?"

"I don't know. Mr. Lobyear never mentioned him before. I have written regularly to advise him how his affairs stood, and he has from time to time briefly acknowledged my letters, declaring himself satisfied, telling me to do what I thought best, saying where he wished his remittances sent, and now and then requesting me to undertake certain commissions for him connected with his pursuits, but not at all with my business. However, as he has always behaved very handsomely, I have done my best to oblige him, and mean to do so still, though this present job is rather a delicate affair, and quite out of my line; what I call a regular bit of diplomacy."

"Ah?"

"Yes. It seems that the young man has inherited his father's fancy for a roving life, though not his scientific tastes. He has been living in Borneo for some years, sailing about with expeditions against the pirates, and I don't know what all. Mr. Lobyear, Senior, went to China from Japan a year and a half ago; and his son joined him at Hong-Kong, where he intimated a desire to go to England for a while, and have a spell of comfortable living. The father was willing enough to let him do so, and gave him a letter of credit to me, and he started in one of the tea sailing-ships. But after he had sailed, Mr. Lobyear, Senior, received information from a friend that his son's principal reason for desiring to visit England was the hope of meeting with an adventuress, whose acquaintance he had made at Calcutta, and whom, in the ardor of a first passion, he desired to marry. The lady had other views at the time; but had since smiled by letter on his suit; and she is a most undesirable wife for him. This news having come to me by steamer, has of course long preceded the youngster's actual arrival; and my mission is to prevent this marriage. This can be done while he is a minor; but he will come of age in eight months, and it would be poor success merely to delay matters for that time. I hope to break it off altogether."

"Exactly. And don't you think that if he were thrown into the society of an innocent, accomplished, and attractive girl, his infatuation for this creature would the sooner be got over?"

"Well, well; send for Sarah if you like; she would be leaving anyhow at the end of the quarter. Only, don't put her up to thinking this youngster is a very great catch, for his father may have other children, and older father, for aught I know. Or he may spend all his money in building pagodas, or aquariums or black-beetle museums; or in fitting out expeditions to discover the South Pole, which really ought to have a turn, after all the fuss made about the North. I am not by any means sure that it is a good thing, Martha."

As Mr. Fiel uttered these last words, he looked at his watch, and then took a cigar out of his case; whereupon Mrs. Fiel brushed his hat, and brought it to him, together with a light. Something like a wife! And are a man could cry: "Conductor, hold!" the City Atlas had devoured him up.

It is one thing for a sailing-ship to be telegraphed, and another for it to arrive in port. A heavy gale tantalised the crew and passengers of the Chipchow, and it was a week before Mr. Fiel and his client's son were introduced. [illegible] Sarah was [illegible] the accomplished [illegible] [illegible]

However, the [illegible]

[illegible] thought of the mother; but as Mr. Fiel had never heard anything of Mr. Lobyear, [illegible] [illegible] very existence of this son, she could not get much satisfactory information out of him. So she concluded that Mr. Lobyear senior's Oriental tastes was not confined to the fauna and flora; and the deep blackness of the young man's hair, eyebrows, and long, drooping silky moustache certainly tended to confirm her theory. His manners were not very good. There was an evident restraint about him; and if in an unguarded moment he gave notice of his own, he became boisterous and vulgar. He was very careful, however, and only broke out once or twice, recovering himself almost immediately. He seemed to find the safest plan was to spoon Sarah, and devoted himself to her so assiduously the first evening, that Mr. Fiel listened to his wife's statement of *pros* and *cons* with seriousness that night.

"I have no doubt his father means well by him at present," said he, "or he would hardly show so much anxiety about his contracting an imprudent marriage, as to give me almost carte blanche in the cost of preventing it. Neither would he have sent so handsome a sum as sixty pounds a month for expenses, if he intended to leave him penniless at his death. But this is all conjecture."

"But rather strong, surely, dear; and he is certainly smitten with Sarah," said Mrs. Fiel.

"Don't you be too sure of that. Very likely he carries on with everything in a petticoat, or out of one, in those Borneo parts, that he meets; or it may be that he is throwing dust in my eyes, to cover his intrigue with this old Calcutta friend."

Mr. Fiel felt it to be so important to prevent the young man giving him the slip, that he left his other business to the clerks, and took upon him the office of showman, whereby he made acquaintance with many London sights that he had never seen before—the interior of St. Paul's to wit; the top of the Monument; Madame Tussaud's wax-works; and certain bewildering circular pictures, apparently seen from the inside, as if one were a figure represented, called panoramas—all of which very much interested the young man, who, nevertheless, owned that, on the whole, he preferred Calcutta. Mention of that city gave the lawyer an opening; he inquired if there were much society there—pleasant society? And eventually Mr. Lobyear, the son, who of course could not be expected to know his father's discovery and communication to his lawyer, took his cicerone into confidence. He adored the most charming, innocent, persecuted saint that ever excited the jealousy of a spiteful coterie. Her name was Montacute, and she was a widow without encumbrances. She had been residing in a quiet part of the Isle of Wight, but was now on her way to London; and he had received a letter that very morning directing him where to find her; so he would not trespass on Mr. Fiel's hospitality after that day. Whereabouts was Duke street, Jermyn street? The complacent Mr. Fiel conducted him to that neighborhood, and also, in reply to further questions, gave him an outline of the steps it was necessary to take before a gentleman and lady, inclined that way, could be joined together in holy matrimony. There could be no harm done in affording him such scraps of information; the first cabman passing would have driven him to the address, and the charming widow probably had income and banns formalities at her fingers' ends.

"Of course, you are of age?" he threw in at the end.

"I believe my father would say I was some months short of it," replied the young man carelessly; "but really his evidence is so little to be trusted in any matter not connected with plants or insects, that I mean to give myself the benefit of the doubt. That's good law, eh?"

Mr. Fiel proposed a bachelor's dinner at his club that day, and entertained his guest all the evening with caustic observations upon widows, and the dangers to which young men were exposed from beautiful sirens, whose antecedents would not bear strict examination, illustrated with numerous apposite anecdotes, which the young man seemed to enjoy heartily. But he would not apply them to his own case; so that, at last, the lawyer was forced to be more explicit, and with much apology asked whether the young man knew who the late Mr. Montacute was, and under what circumstances the fair widow came to be alone and unprotected in Calcutta? But the ardent lover would not listen to a hint reflecting upon the object of his affections, and got so excited and angry, that Mr. Fiel dropped the subject at once. Where was the use of talking sense to a man who declared that if all the world swore to anything which his mistress denied, he should take her word in preference to the united oath? To expose his game by showing the paternal letter empowering him to forbid the marriage, would have been stupid indeed at present; that must be kept as the very last resource, when, combined with considerations of probable disinheritance, it might have an effect. What effect? the lawyer asked himself unflinchingly when quiet that night. Probably that of making young Lobyear dissemble for the time, and marry his widow elsewhere, unknown to the lawyer. And if the agent were deceived, the bridegroom might well hope to conceal the matter from his butterfly-hunting father; at all events, for a time. Young people, especially when in love, never look far forward, but have a confidence in things turning up. Mr. Fiel owned with inward chagrin that he was at fault.

Suddenly an idea flashed upon him like an inspiration. Why not attack the woman? he had her address.

"Of course," he said aloud, turning his head on the pillow.

"What, my dear?" responded Mrs. Fiel.

"Nothing." And he went to sleep.

Next morning, young Lobyear left Mr. Fiel's house, and went to an hotel in Jermyn street. Mr. Fiel possessed a very sharp office-boy, for in spite of the trick which had been played him by Tom Scott, he liked sharp boys; only he never meant to give another the chance of abusing his confidence. Billy Daw was employed in minor matters alone; his master had no intention of pushing him.

This lad had already seen young Lobyear; the house in Duke street was now pointed out to him, and he was directed to watch it, and let his master know when Mr. Lobyear left it.

So Mr. Fiel waited in his club, which was close by, and Billy Daw loafed within sight of Duke street. Billy was good at loafing; he gleaned amusement and instruction from the window of a newspaper and caricature shop; studied natural history at a fishmonger's; set two boys to fight; exasperated a drunken man; procured "cuts behind" for several youngsters who were riding without paying their fares—all without losing sight of the door he was directed to watch. His report at the end of the day was, that Mr. Lobyear had left his hotel, and gone to the house in Duke street at 11 a. m. At half past 1, a servant girl had come out with an empty dish, and returned in ten minutes with covered dish, and returned in ten minutes with covered dish. At 6 o'clock, Mr. Lobyear and at last come out, accompanied by a lady, and they walked together, arm in arm, to St. James' Hall.

"Never mind," said Mr. Fiel; "he can't stick so close as that to her for long, however desperate his condition may be. Try again tomorrow."

True enough, at 12 o'clock on the following day Billy Daw summoned his master from the club, and informed him that Mr. Lobyear had gone out for some time, and the lady was alone. Asked how he knew that his absence was not for a few minutes only, he replied that the gentleman had lit up his baccy directly he got outside the door.

Mr. Fiel wasted no time in further questioning, but hastened to the house in Duke street, knocked and rang, and inquired for Mrs. Montacute. Yes, the servant girl said, she lodged there, and was at home. What name? And the lawyer was ushered into the front drawing-room.

A lady with a creamy complexion and golden hair, elegantly dressed in half-mourning, closed the novel she had been reading, and rose from her lounging-chair to receive him. Pretty, thought the visitor, decidedly pretty; but at least ten years older than *he* is.

"You do not know me, madam, or the object of my visit," he said; "so I had better tell you at once that my name is Fiel, and that I am the legal adviser of Mr. Lobyear, the father of the gentleman who aspires, I believe, to the honor of your hand."

Mrs. Montacute bowed, and requested him to be seated.

"I hope you will pardon me," continued Mr. Fiel, dropping into a chair which had faced the lady, and looking as conciliatory as he could, "if what I have to say should prove in any way disagreeable; I am but the mouthpiece of my client, you know. Mr. Lobyear, senior, has heard, not from his son, but through other sources, of this projected marriage, and I regret to say that he has conveyed to me his disapproval."

"O, sir."

"His very decided disapproval. He has never had the honor and pleasure of seeing you, madam, or he would probably view the matter in a different light, and hesitate before depriving his only child of the felicity so nearly secured to him. But, unfortunately, his letter was forwarded to me from Hong-Kong, and he was then about to return to Japan, so that there are difficulties in the way of a personal interview."

"Really, Mr.—Mr. Fiel," said the widow, glancing at the card which had been given her, "I hardly know what to make of all this. I was certainly aware that Mr. Lobyear had a father very much devoted to various branches of natural history, who, if alive, was supposed to be somewhere in Japan; but that he taken any notice of his son's affairs, or professes to exercise any authority over him, is quite a new idea to me."

"To me also, madam; and I believe it to be a very unusual proceeding on his part. But marriage is an exceptionally important thing, as his son is under age"—

"Under age! Thomas under age! Impossible!" cried the widow.

"It is a fact, madam; but were it otherwise, it would be of no importance, since Mr. Lobyear is entirely dependent upon his father, who is determined to discontinue his allowance, and cut him out of his will, if he marries without his consent and approval."

Mrs. Montacute remained in pensive contemplation of a very pretty foot for some little time before she replied, "Excuse me for being over-cautious, Mr. Fiel; but you are an utter stranger, you know, and I should like to see the letter from Mr. Lobyear's father, if you have it about you."

"Certainly, madam," replied the lawyer. "A very natural and proper precaution on your part. I might be a rival, prompted by motives of jealousy. Here is the letter, which, however, I fear may give you pain. The Evil tongue, he continued, as the widow took the document and ran her eyes rapidly over it—"evil tongues have evidently traduced you. Alas! the best and fairest cannot escape slander! Indeed, the greater the merit, the more virulent the envy."

"Evidently genuine. Thank you," said the widow, returning the letter with extraordinary composure, considering how she was trampled upon [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] very far as concerns to decide [illegible] [illegible] to the building and foundation of a [illegible]

"There is a certain force in what you say," replied the widow calmly; "and I do not feel free from myself that it would be a very great cruelty, beyond [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Still, it would be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"Not [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Fearful [illegible] should they [illegible]? The matter was finally settled that Mrs. Montacute was to start for New York by the next mail, Mr. Fiel taking and paying for her passage; she was to write a farewell letter to young Lobyear, breaking the match, and giving no clue as to whither she was going to. Mr. Fiel was to accompany her on board the ship, and then to place in her hands the sum of one thousand pounds.

When this treaty, with "No Trust" for its basis, was concluded, Mr. Fiel took his leave; and as he stepped into the street, Jack Horner alone could appreciate his sensations. Never had so delicate a case been so skilfully handled! Three days afterward, Mr. Fiel escorted the fair widow to Liverpool; accompanied her on board the American steamer, waited with her till the last moment, gave her the thousand pounds, and returned to the bosom of his family, having himself sealed and posted a most satisfactory letter of farewell to poor young Lobyear, which was put in his hands unfastened, that he might assure himself that the contents were according to treaty.

Next day, the deserted lover came to him in a hurry—storming, upbraiding, beseeching him to tell him where his charmer had flown to; threatening murder and suicide when the lawyer remained obdurate. Finally, he rushed away, declaring that he would never speak to him again.

"Yes, you will, when you want money," said Mr. Fiel, as the other banged the door behind him.

He was right. In less than a fortnight young Lobyear returned, pale, calm, and haughty, and coldly intimated that he was about to return to the East, and required funds. After some discussion about necessary expenses, passage-money, outfit, what his father usually allowed him, etc., Mr. Fiel let him have five hundred pounds, and saw him depart with infinite relief—for now the edifice of his diplomacy was crowned. Commissioned to separate a young couple, he had despatched one to the East, the other to the West. What success could be more complete? He had always estimated his own acuteness very highly, but now he felt as if he should "strike the stars with his sublime top," as a schoolboy friend of ours once translated a familiar line of Horace. This state of extreme self-satisfaction lasted some months, during which he looked forward to the letter of thanks and admiring approval which he expected from Mr. Lobyear the father.

It came a mail sooner than he expected. One morning, on entering his office, he found two foreign letters awaiting him—one from an unknown correspondent, the other in the familiar handwriting of his client in Japan. He opened this latter eagerly, and prepared for praise.

Dear Sir: I can't make out the meaning of all this rigmarole you have written to me about a son and a marriage. I had a son once, a Lieutenant in the —th, but the poor boy fell a victim to the climate of China ten years ago. You refer to a letter of mine, dated from Hong-Kong, and it is true that I was there about the time you mention, but certainly I never wrote to you during my stay. If you are in your senses, you have been grossly imposed upon by some rogue or another. I wish you would have the goodness to call upon Pinum of the British Museum, and tell him, &c. The rest all about bugs and beetles.

Mr. Fiel staggered to his desk, took out the letter he had last received, and compared it with this present one; the imitation of the handwriting was cunningly executed, but a palpable forgery. Had he entertained the ghost of a suspicion at the time, he could not have mistaken it.

It was a good hour before he partially recovered from the effects of this blow, and then, in a bewildered, mechanical way, he opened the second foreign letter. It was dated from New York, and ran thus:

Sir: When I was a clerk in your office, you tried to get too much out of me but I managed to turn the tables, and pay myself for time and trouble expended on your behalf—that was one to me. You caught me and got me two years—that was one to you. With the aid of my clever little wife, I have drawn about fifteen hundred and eighty pounds out of you, winning two events out of three. Never mind; it was improbable that I, who alone knew the details of your business relations with Mr. Lobyear, should have chanced upon that gentleman in Hong Kong, and procured a specimen of his handwriting; and in that walnut-stained young man, with jet-black hair and moustache, you could hardly be expected to recognize the fair, smooth-faced, red-headed Tom Scott.—*P. S.* Love to Sarah. I regret that we could not square matters by a matrimonial alliance, but bigamy is not one of my little games—at present.

Mr. Fiel threw the letter on the ground, pounded it with his heel, buried his face in his hands, and in a tone of agony which might have melted the heart of his bitterest enemy, exclaimed: "Done!"

A CHAPTER ON CARILLONS.

The Chimes of the Great Cathedral—How They are Rung.

From Cassell's (English) Magazine.

We venture to say that, although there are several carillons (unused for the most part!) in different parts of England, there are a good many people who do not know precisely what is meant by a carillon—a friend of ours suggested the other day, "a sort of carriage." But in Belgium, "the classic land of bells," the carillon is a national institution. A carillon consists of an octave of bells, capable of playing tunes with variations of all sorts, either by machinery alone, or by a professional man, called a *carillonneur*, who plays upon a keyboard connected by wires with the bells. Every town in Belgium has its carillon and *carillonneur*.

On feast days the townspeople always expect a special performance on the bells, and the *carillonneur* is often listened to by an audience of many thousands, reaching over several miles, the greater number of whom are at least as critical about the quality [illegible] the performance, as our [illegible] countrymen who flock to hear the "ballad concerts of the period." Up in a little dark room in the tower sits the player. Sometimes it is in the tower of a noble cathedral, as at Antwerp and Mechlin; sometimes it is an old civic belfry, as at Bruges and Ghent. The key-board is not made of ivory, but consists of two rows of [illegible], forty or fifty pegs, corresponding to forty or fifty bells. Besides the pegs there is a row of pedals, generally connected with the biggest bells. These are struck with the feet, and correspond to the pedal pipes of an organ. The bells themselves hang high overhead in the tower. They are of all sizes and frequently of all ages. The biggest will often be large enough for two or three people to stand upright inside them, while the smallest can always be lifted by the hand. The oldest may have been manufactured when Edward III. was reigning in England, while the last, with its burnished surface and sharply cut devices, may have been turned out by the great Belgian bell-founder, Severin Van Aerschede, but yesterday. In carillon playing, the bell is not struck by a clapper, but always by a heavy hammer upon the outside. The hammer is worked by the wire from the keyboard, and drops upon the bell just as the hammer of a piano forte falls upon the wire. Thus a cathedral tower is changed into a vast case containing a musical instrument capable of making music for a whole city.

At the appointed time the *carillonneur*, very lightly clothed, with his fists carefully protected with thick leathern gloves, and the sleeves turned up to the elbows, takes his seat at the key-board. After striking a few of the pegs, by way of prelude, he begins the performance. His fists and feet soon deal with his colossal instrument after a wonderful fashion. He begins by a simple air with a simple accompaniment, putting down a deep pedal bell here and there, which resounds through several bars, while an air is being played on the smaller treble bells. Attentive listeners all over the town are eagerly waiting for the first variation; and as the variations succeed each other, the skill of the performer is more and more severely tried. No one who has not seen and heard carillon music would believe the complicated passages that can be performed on the unwieldly instrument. The talent and taste for carillons is a little dying out, even in Belgium; but in the last century, when music was less easily obtained by the people, this essentially popular form, this music for the million, was carried to an extraordinary degree of perfection. The music of Vanden Gheyn is still extant in manuscript at Louvain. A few exquisite fragments have been printed and published by the Chevalier Van Elewyck, and can be played upon the pianoforte or organ with considerable effect. There are, however, few *carillonneurs* now living capable of playing this music upon the bells. The effect must, indeed, have been exceedingly grand; for, in every sense of the word, this bell-music is good music. It resembles the finest inspirations of Bach and Handel, and is written in the style of their conceptions for the organ, and suits for the harpsichord. But Vanden Gheyn never loses sight of the bells, and everything is written with a peculiar insight into the sound-producing qualities of the carillon. The extreme resonance of bells is always considered. The passages are so constructed as never to run into discord, while the great bells are introduced with the same grand and massive effect which Bach so often displays in his pedal passages.

At the close of the performance the *carillonneur* emerges like an engine stoker, covered with perspiration, and very considerably exhausted; indeed, it requires a strong man to attempt this impressive and violent music-exercise.

The same bells can be worked very much more easily by a mechanism similar to that of a musical box. This mechanism consists of a huge tambour, or barrel, covered with spikes, exactly the same in principle as the musical box. This barrel is wound up, and in its revolution is made to work the wires connected with the bell hammers, which at other times are worked with a *carillonneur* at the key-board. Such a barrel is attached to all the more important carillons in Belgium. The Antwerp and Mechlin carillons are the best, and play the half-quarters, the quarters, the half-hours, and the hours are played in tunes and variations of different lengths.

Sipping Wine.

[illegible]

[illegible] thing was to come to Paradise [illegible] [illegible]

So, Mary, you [illegible]
It may be you [illegible]
An' [illegible]
Was nigh on to forty year ago!

[illegible]

I mean to bring up our Sam," says I,
"To go to meetin' an' Sunday School,
An' he'd be done by, perty nigh,
An' be a good farmer, an' no fool
An' give him schoolin' enough, so's he
Can take good care of his property—

"With some to take care on; then if he's sound
In the doctrine, and pop'lar enough for to go
To the General Court when the time comes around
I ain't consider," says I, "I've done
A pa'rent's full duty to a son.

"But dravin' an' French an' pianer-playin'—
That accomplish—I wouldn't give a slab
Fer gals brot up tu! An' as fer payin'"
Says I, "bills long's the marral tab
T' yer boardin'-schools—when I'm such a dunce,
Jes' put me under guardeens to once!"

[illegible]

Singin' was well enough; an' Sim
An' Jemimy gin'ally sot in the choir.
Then they struck up a Sunday hymn
A-settin' around a winter's fire—
Er a good ol'-fashioned week-day song—
Th' evenin's didn't seem quite so long.

But the sweetis' tones was ollers sweeter,
Though I do say it, if she [illegible]
She was jes' the meekis', patientis' creatur,
I've said it, ertor it, time an' agin.
Do no' 'a I ever spoke it out loud—
To her, 'fear praisin' might make her proud.

I've never did see sich a cute contriver
Fer makin' things nice an' comf'table!
Weak—though she wa'n't no great of a driver—
Ollers, when she was round, went well—
Seemed's though she 'd [illegible] in her smile
At made the wheels run as slick as ile.

Wal, tomeby Hanner she got married;
An' Simon he begun to spark it;
An' Abby died; an' Jemimy carried
Tuck up th' wheelwright's son, an' went
Out West—smart chap, but hasn't a cent.

I might a gin 'em a thousan' dollars,
To lay 'em some land; 'would tickled mother!
But [illegible]
'Forever a teasin' fer this 'un an' t'other—
I'd got so used ter sayin' no—
I forked out fifty, an' jet 'em go.

Sim he done well—Squire Rubit's darter;
They giv her a honsome settin' out!
I tell you a house, an' [illegible]
She biggis' planer in town, about;
[illegible]
She'd play! You'd think her fingers was mice.

Children all married off er dead,
It seemed some lonesome for a spell;
We's gittin' in years, an' wife she said
We'd made enough, an' I'd otter sell.
Give up hard work an' settle down,
Longside O' Simon, nigher town.

I hated, wusn't ever a man did,
To quit the farm; fer every year
Was gittin' us more an' more forehanded—
Clean up my mor'gage an' sitin' clear;
An' 'tho' 'a sich a satisfaction knowin'
Yer grass an' yer bank-account is growin'!

I was wrong: we're poor, frail creatur's!
But the keep up an 'bout her work—
She'd ollers jes' them delikit feater's,
Was jes' so quiet, an' jest so chirk,
(She never would fret, though she never was well),
I'd scold, but she never scolded back—

I didn't once 'spect how low she was,
Ner dream O' what was agoin' to happen,
Till homely neighbors began to buzz—
An' says one to me: "Why, ye're crazy, Cap'n!
She ain't long's ever she drew breath,
An' she's jes' workin' herself to death!"

Another said, she was pinin' away—
She didn't have s'ciety enough—
She'd otter go ridin' every day!
"Typod I answered 'em kin' o' gruff;
Then I must own I was gin'ally loth
To have comp'ny much—it's a porrick moth.

I know I was wrong—the best is I'll be
To miss it—an' yit I tried to do right:
I kep' the Sabbath, an' read the Bible,
I prayed in the fam'ly mornin' an' night—
'Twas in hayin'-time, now an' then,
When wages was high, an' we'd hired men.

We had the doctor to her; but she
Didn't seem to have no settl' disease.
"Ta'n't 'xactly the lungs, Mis' Doie," says he,
"Can't be," says I, "how d'ye come?"
Au', Doctor," says I, "I'm ollers to hum!

Oil we know is, 'twas a dispensation
Heaven's ways ain't our'n—'t's a world o' trouble!
Ye may s'arch I'm cend to cend o' the nation,
Fer another sich even-mated couple!
Men took o' divorce—that never'd be needed,
If oll drah'd 's true in the yoke as she did.

It sten a'mos' makes me shed tears, to think
How jes' her comin' into the room—
Like a sunbeam stealin' through a chink—
'U'd sometimes lighten up the gloom,
Though she didn't speak! I never could git
No help that was savin' as she wus yit.

So I concluded to let the place.
Mos, wish I'd sold; fer I can't go
Nigh Drake, but he sasses me to my face;
He's the new tenant: he's terrible slow!
Can't manage more'n a fly! I've had
Three others, but they was 'bout as bad.

Men will ack so like the very dues!
Ye may plead 'tlat 'em in an' out o' season;
They're so dumb selfish 'ta'n't no use
A-tryin' to make 'em hear to reason.
Even Sim's got jes' them folts I hate!
Who he takes 'em frum, I can't conceit.

I kin' o' make it my hum 'ith him,
An' visit around among the relations;
But the son-in-lah's is wus'n Sim!
Hain't one o' the dotters got the patience
The mother had. Jemimy's the best,
After all. (They're doin' real well, out West!)

You've had your trouble as well as me;
We're barn tut, ye know, as the sparks fly upward
When one was comes to wust, you'll agree
There's some comfort in a full cupboard.
Jerome he left ye perty well off—
Though 'twas a pity 'bout that cough!

Wal, here we be again! sich is life.
You've had yer Jerome, I've had my Mary—
An' made a good husban', an' she a good wife;
An' now—can't think! we hain't got nary!
Jes' brother an' sister once more, it is?
An' I've come to make ye a good long visit.

LIMP PEOPLE.

From the London Saturday Review.

Vice is bad, and malignant wickedness is worse, but beyond either in evil results to mankind is weakness; which, indeed, is the pabulum by which vice is fed and the agent by which malignity works. If everyone in this world had a backbone, there would not be nearly as much misery or guilt as there is now; for we must give each individual of the "cruel seven" a large following of victims and if would be easy to demonstrate that the progress of nations has always been in proportion to the number of stiff backbones among them. Yet unfortunately limp people abound, to the detriment of society and to their own certain sorrow; molluscs predestined to be the food of the stronger, with no power of self-defence or for self-support, but having to be protected against outside dangers if they are to be preserved at all; and perhaps when you have done all you can do, not safe even then, and most "truly not worth the trouble taken about them." Open the gates but for a moment, and they are swept up by the first passer-by; let them loose from your own sustaining hand, and they fall abroad in a mass of flabby helplessness, unable to work, unable to retain—mere heaps of moral jelly, pitiable as well as contemptible. See one of these poor creatures left a widow, if a woman—and then judge of her value of a backbone [illegible] out of his office, if a man—and then judge of the value of a backbone by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] which holds them; and if you do not know them well, you may be deceived by their softness of touch, and think them sympathetic because they are fluid. They leave you full of promises to hold all you have told them sacred, and before an hour is out they have repeated to your greatest enemy every word you have said. They have not the faintest intention of doing so when they left you; [illegible] Americans say, "and sloppy folks cannot hold secrets. The traitors of life are the limp, much more than the wicked—people who let things be wormed out of them rather than intentionally betray them. They repent likely enough; Judas hanged himself; but of what good is their repentance when the mischief is done? Not all the tears in the world can put out the fire when once lighted, and to hang oneself because one has betrayed another will make no difference save in the number of victims which one's own weakness has created.

Limp men are invariably under petticoat government, and it all depends on chance and the run of circumstances whose petticoat is dominant. The mother's for a long period; then the sisters'. If the wife's, there is sure to be war in the feminine camp belonging to the invertebrate commander; for such a man creates infinitely more jealousy among his womankind than the most discursive and the most unjust. He is a power, not to act, but to be used; and the woman who can hold him with the firmest grasp has necessarily the largest share of good things belonging. She can close or draw his purse-strings at pleasure; she can use his name and mask herself behind his authority at pleasure; he is the undying Jorkins who is never without a Spenlow to set him well up in front; and we can scarcely wonder that the various female Spenlows who shoot with his bow and manipulate his circumstances are jealous of each other in a frantic pitch, regarding his limpness, as they do, as so much raw material from which they can spin out their own strength. As the mollusc has to become the property of some one, the question simply resolves into whose? the new wife's or the old sisters'? who shall govern, sitting on his shoulders? and to whom shall be the assigned captive? He generally inclines to his wife, if she is younger than he, and has a backbone of her own; and you may see a limp man of this kind, with a fringe of old-rooted female epiphytes, gradually drop one after another of the ancient stock till at last his wife and her relations take up all the space, and are the only ones he supports. His own kith and kin go bare while he clothes her and hers in purple and fine linen; and the fatted calves in his stalls are liberally slain for the prodigals on her side of the house, while the dutiful sons on his own get nothing better than the husks.

Another characteristic of limp people is their curious ingratitude. Give them nineteenths of what you have, and they will turn against you if you refuse them the remaining tenth. Lend them continually all the money you can spare, and lend in utter hopelessness of any future day of reckoning, but refrain for once to your own imperative needs, and they will leave your house open-mouthed at your stinginess. To be grateful implies some kind of retentive faculty, and this is just what the limp have not got. Another characteristic of a different kind is the restlessness with which they throw themselves into circumstances which they afterwards feel they cannot bear. They never know how to calculate their forces, and spend the latter half of their life in regretting what they had spent the former half in endeavoring to attain, or to get rid of, as it might chance. If they marry A they wish they had taken B instead; as house-mistresses they turn away their servants at short notice after long complaint, and then beg them to remain if any entreaty; [illegible] means they can bribe them to stay. They know nothing of that clear incisive action which decisive men and women strike out with themselves, and enables them to bear consequences, be they good or ill, with dignity and resignation. A limp, backboneless creature always falls foul of conditions, whatever they may be, thinking the right side better than the left, and the left one so much better than the right, according to its own ruler than the right, according to its own place of standing for the moment; and what heads plan and hands execute, lips are never weary of bemoaning. In fact, they limp, weary, fretful babies, do not know what they want, being unconscious that the whole mischief lies in their having a vertebral column of gristle instead of one of bone. Then they spread themselves abroad, and take the world into their confidence, weep in public and rave in private, and cry aloud to the priest and Levite passing by on the other side (may the latter as well as the former own share) to come over and help them, poor sprawling molluscs, when no man but themselves can set them upright. The confidences of the limp are told through a trumpet to all four corners of the sky, and are as easy to get at, with the very gentlest pressure, as the juice of an over-ripe grape. And no lessons of experience will ever teach them reticence, or caution in their choice of confidants. Not difficult to press into the service of any cause whatever, they are the very curses of all causes which they assume to serve. They collapse at the first touch of persecution, of misunderstanding, of harsh judgment, and fall abroad in hopeless panic at the mere tread of the coming foe. Always convinced by the last speaker, facile to catch and impossible to hold, they are the prizes, the decoy ducks, for which contending parties fight, perpetually oscillating between the maintenance of old abuses and the advocacy of dangerous reforms; but the side to which they have pledged themselves on Monday they forsake on Tuesday, under the plea of reconversion. Neither can they carry out any design of their own, if their friends take it in hand to over-persuade them. If a man of this stamp has painted a picture he can be induced to change the whole key, the central circumstance, and the principal figure, at the suggestion of a confident critic who is only a pupil in the art of which he is, at least technically, a master; if he is preaching or lecturing, he thinks more of the people he is addressing than what he has to say, and, though impelled at times to use the scalping-knife, he doesn't wound. Vehement advocates at times, these men's enthusiasm is merely temporary, and burns itself out by its own energy of expression; and however fierce soever their aspect when they ruffle their feathers and make believe to fight, one vigorous peck from their opponent proves their calamity as that of a creature without vertebrae, pulpy, gristly, gelatinous, and limp. All things have their uses and good issues; but what portion of the general good the limp are designed to subserve is one of those mysteries to which none as yet hold the key.

Bible Reading of Public Men.

Some years since, a member of Congress from Illinois in the course of debate, quoted the following lines as coming from the Bible:

> "And while the lamp holds out to burn,
> The vilest sinner may return."

Two members of the State Legislature, at [illegible] [illegible] in a circular to their constituents, commencing in this way: "We hope the course we have pursued, and the votes we have given you will meet your approbation. We trust you will say to us, as Nathan said to David, 'Well done good and faithful servants.'"

"Mr. Speaker," said a member of a legislative body, earnestly opposing a certain measure before the house—"Mr. Speaker, I would no more vote for that measure than I would fall down and worship the golden calf that Abraham made." "Mr. Speaker," exclaimed another member, "I beg leave to correct the gentleman; it was not Abraham but Nebuchadnezzar, that made the golden calf."

A certain editor, when giving an obituary notice of a very worthy man, remarked, "We may say of him, as the Holy Scriptures have so beautifully expressed it,—

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Another editor (a clergyman withal) refers to Daniel as having persecuted the saints before he became a Christian.

The author of "Recollections of Marion," in speaking of the "Hospital of Charity," says "The inmates would have rivalled, in care and rags, the brother of Mary and Martha."

An English lord closed one of his charges to a jury as follows: "Finally, gentlemen, I would call your attention to the example of the Roman Emperor Julian, who was so distinguished for every Christian virtue as to be called Julian the Apostle."

A timid man, then relating his experience in obtaining the object of his heart's affections, stated that after alternating between hope and fear, until he could no longer endure the suspense, he at length determined to "give no sleep to his eyes till the matter was settled. So he went to the house where the lady resided, rang the bell, and then his courage failed him, he was tempted to run away. But, all at once that passage of Scripture came to my mind:

"Faint heart never won fair lady," I went in, declared my suit, and secured the prize.—*Overland Monthly Magazine*.

SIR JOHN MAUNDEVILLE.

From the Catholic World for May.

"Of Paradise I cannot speak properly, for I was not there. It is far beyond, and I repent not going there; but I was not worthy." So wrote, more than five hundred years ago, an honest English knight who had spent some thirty-four years journeying through "the most worthy land, most excellent and lady and sovereign of all other lands, which was blessed and hallowed with the most precious body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ," visiting portions of Africa and Asia, and picking up from all accessible sources, legends and marvels and scraps of the geography and history of distant countries. For something like two centuries the travels of Sir John Maundeville enjoyed a tremendous popularity. [illegible] [illegible] the good gentleman's reputation for veracity and judgment, it has perhaps heightened his claims upon the interest of his readers. Alas! we can never know the innocent delight our fathers felt, and the simple credulity, when they read of the marvels of the old world, of the Sultan of Egypt, of the dragons and enchanted castles, of the wonderful Prester John [illegible] Travel has no [illegible] [illegible] What is Prester John but a petty negro chief? What is Paradise? Ask for dragons and chimeras dire, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Sir John, however, was not so hard to please. In his day, wonders were plenty; and if in his own travels he did not see very many himself, he heard of them from those who had seen them, and he described them with a faith as full as if he had seen them himself. It was from hearsay, and not from personal observation, that he learned of the Lady of the Land in the Island of Cos, then called Lango. This wonderful lady was the daughter of Ypocras or Hippocrates, in form and likeness of a great dragon which is a hundred fathoms in length, "as they say, for I, Sir John, have not seen her." She lies in an old castle in a cave, appearing two or three times in a year, and continues enchanted "by a goddess named Diana" to remain in that horrible shape until a knight shall be so bold as to kiss her on the mouth; then she shall resume her natural form, and the knight shall marry her and be lord of the isles. Many have attempted the adventure, but all in vain, for when they have seen her [illegible] whoever looks upon her and flees must die anon.

At Ephesus the traveller beheld the tomb of St. John the Evangelist, and heard the familiar story that the apostle had entered the sepulchre alive, and was still living, in accordance with the saying of our Lord, "So I will have him to remain till I come; what is that to thee?" "And men may see there the earth of the tomb many times openly stir and move, as though there were living things under." To say nothing else of this story, it is not fully consistent with Sir John's other statement that the tomb contains nothing but manna, "which is called angels' meat," for the body was "translated to paradise." Quite as great are the wonders of Joppa, "which is one of the oldest towns in the world; for it was founded before Noah's flood." Strangely confusing the legend of Perseus and Andromeda, our traveller relates that in a rock near Joppa [illegible] chains [illegible] "Andromeda, a great giant, was bound and put in prison before Noah's time; a rib of whose side, which is forty feet long, is still shown." Sir John spent a long time in the service of the Sultan of Egypt, where he seems to have anticipated modern researches into the source of the Nile: for he confidently assures us that it rises in the garden of Eden, and, after descending upon earth, flows through many extensive countries underground, coming out beneath a high hill called Aloche, between India and Ethiopia, and encircling the whole of Ethiopia and Mauritania, before it enters the land of Egypt. To the best of our belief, the travels of Dr. Livingstone have not fully confirmed this interesting geographical statement. The Sultan dwells at a city called Babylon, which is not, however, the great Babylon where the diversity of languages was first made by the miracle of God. That Babylon is forty days' journey across the desert, in the territory of the King of Persia. The Tower of Babel was ten miles square, and included many mansions and dwellings; "but it is full long since any man dare approach to the tower, for it is all desert, and full of dragons and great serpents, and infested with divers venomous beasts." Sir John, therefore, is probably not responsible for the extraordinary measurement of its walls. Whether his account of the phenix is based upon his personal observations, we are not told; but it is highly interesting. "It is a very handsome and glorious bird, with a yellow neck, blue beak, purple wings, and a red and yellow tail, and may often be seen flying about the country. It lives five hundred years, and at the end of that time comes to burn itself on the altar of the temple of Heliopolis, where the priests prepare for the occasion a fire of spices and sulphur. The next day they find in the ashes a worm. On the second day the worm becomes a live and perfect bird; and the third day it flies away." A plenty of fine things, indeed, Egypt could boast of in those days, far above anything she has now. There were gardens bearing fruit seven times a year. There were the apples of paradise, which, cut them how you would, or as often as you would, always showed in the middle the figure of the holy cross. There was the apple-tree of Adam, whose fruit invariably had a mouthful bitten out of one side. There was a field containing seven wells, which the child Jesus made with one of his feet while at play with His companions. There are the granaries in which Joseph stored corn for the season of famine, (probably the Pyramids). And, passing out of Egypt across the Desert of Arabia, Sir John tells of the wonderful monastery on Mount Sinai, whither the ravens, crows, and choughs, and other fowls of that country, assembling in great flocks, come every year on pilgrimage to the tomb of St. Catharine, each bringing a branch of bays or olive, so that from these offerings the monks have enough to keep themselves constantly supplied with oil. There are no such foul venomous beasts as flies, toads, lizards, nor fleas in this monastery; for once upon a time, when the vermin had become too thick there to be endured, the good brethren made preparations to move away, whereupon our Lady commanded them to remain and to [illegible] [illegible] Mount Moreh, near Hebron, Sir John saw an oak tree which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the world. Oaks nowadays don't live to such a great age. This tree had borne no leaves since the crucifixion (when all the trees in the world withered away), but it had still so much virtue that a scrap of it healed the falling-sickness, and prevented founder horses.

Armed with a letter under the Sultan's great seal, Sir John went to Jerusalem, and was admitted to all the holy shrines from which Christians and Jews were usually excluded. He saw or believed he saw, the spots sanctified by almost all the great events narrated in the Gospel; and though his credulity, as may be inferred from what we have already seen of his narrative, often got the better of his judgment, his piety, at any rate, deserves our genuine respect. We pass over his legends of the Holy Land; [illegible] and some really sanctioned by the general voice of the Church, and go with him eastward to the valley of Jordan and the Dead Sea. Of this mysterious body of water he mentions that it casts out every day "a thing that is called asphalt in pieces as large as a horse; and neither man, nor beast, nor any thing that hath life may die in that sea, which hath been proved many times by the experiment of criminals condemned to death who have been left therein three or four days, and yet taken out alive. If any man cast iron therein, it will float; but a feather will sink to the bottom; "and these things," truly remarks John, "are contrary to nature." Not more so, perhaps, than an incident of which he speaks at the city of Tiberias. In that city an unbeliever hurled a burning dart at our Lord, "and the head smote into the earth, and waxed green, and it grew to a great tree; and it grows still, and the bark thereof is all like coals." Then near Damascus there is a church, and behind the altar, in the wall, "a table of black wood on which was formerly painted an image of our Lady which turns into flesh; but now the image appears but little." As a compensation, however, for its loss, a certain wonderful oil, as Sir John assures us, drops continually from the wood and heals many kinds of sickness, and if any one keep it cleanly for a year, after that year it turns to flesh and blood. In this same region of marvels he tells us of a river which runs only on Saturday, and stands still all the rest of the week, and another which freezes wonderfully fast every night, and is clear of ice in the morning. These rivers are not nowadays, or at any rate must have changed their habits.

After finishing the description of the Holy Land and Babylon, and reporting a conversation with the Sultan, in which the vices of the Christians, such as drinking at taverns, and fighting, and perpetually changing the fashion of their clothes, were sharply satirized, and giving a synopsis of the Mahometan creed, which we fear is not altogether authentic, our worthy traveller adds that "now is the time, if it please you, to tell of the borders, and isles, and divers beasts, and of various peoples beyond these borders." Accepting his invitation we bear him company first to the land of Lybia, which must have been a most uncomfortable region in those days, for the sea there was higher than the land and the sun was so hot that the waters always boiling. [illegible] [illegible] Sir John himself and the Armenians. In Little Armenia [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] year, and the small will grow great. [illegible] And a man should carry the diamond on his left side, for it is of greater virtue then on the right side; for the strength of their growing is toward the north; and the left part of man is when he turns his face toward the east." Sir John was not by any means singular in his views of the nature of diamonds in his day, however much he may be at variance with modern authorities; and he is only repeating a popular superstition of the middle ages when he ascribes many wonderful virtues to this gem, which he says preserves the wearer from poison, and wild beasts, and the assaults of enemies, and the machinations of enchanters, gives courage to the heart and strength to the limbs, heals lunatics, and casts out devils. But it loses its virtue by sin.

From stories of eels thirty feet long, and people of an evil color, green and yellow, and the well of Perpetual Youth, from which Sir John avers that he drank, and rats as great as dogs, which they take with huge mastiffs, because the cats feel unable to manage them, we pass to a passage of a very different kind, which, considering the time when it was written, is certainly curious. One hundred and seventy years before the sailing of Columbus we find Sir John Maundeville arguing that "the land and sea are of round shape, because the part of the firmament appears in one country which is not seen in another country," and predicting that "if a man found passages by ships, he might go by ship all round the world, above and beneath." A rather elaborate story is devoted to an estimate of the circumference of the world, and to the story of an Englishman—name unknown—who sailed around it once and never knew it; but coming to a country where the people spoke his own language, was so much amazed that he turned around and sailed all the way back again. After this, Sir John gets back without unnecessary delay to the rosy realms of eastern fable.

We next find him in Java and among the isles of the Indian Ocean, where he tells us of rich Kings, and splendid palaces where all the steps are gold and silver alternately, and the walls covered with plates of precious metals, and halls and chambers paved with the same, and of trees which bear meal, and honey and wine, and deadly poison wherewith the Jews once tried to poison all Christendom; and of snails so big that many persons may lodge in their shells; of men who feed upon serpents, so that they speak naught, but hiss as serpents do; of men and women who have dogs' heads; and of a mountain in the island of Silha where Adam and Eve went and cried for one hundred years after they were driven out of Paradise; a lake so hard that their tears formed a deep lake, which may be seen there to this day, if anybody doubts the story. He tells of giants having only one eye, which is in the middle of the forehead; people of foul stature and cursed nature, who have no heads, their eyes are in their shoulders; people who have neither nose nor mouths; people who have mouths so big that when they sleep in the sun they cover the whole face with the upper lip; people who have ears hanging down to their knees; people who have horses' feet; and feathered people who leap from tree to tree. Passing to India and China, Sir John describes the fair and fruitful land of Albania, where there are no poor people, and the men are of very pale complexion. [illegible] [illegible] these regions; but we are sorry to say that his narrative is palpably borrowed in many places from Pliny and Marco Polo. At the great town called Jam-chay he seems to have found the prototype of Delmonico, and he gives an impressive account of the good custom that when a man will make a feast for his friends he goes to the host of a certain kind of inn, and says, "Array for me to-morrow a good dinner for so many people;" and says also, "Thus much will I spend, and no more." And Sir John adds, "Anon the host arrays for him, so fair, and so well, and so honestly, that there shall lack nothing." Of the great Chan of Cathay, (Emperor of China), and his wealth and magnificence, Sir John writes at considerable length, but with an evident expectation that men will not believe him. "My fellows and I," he says, "with our yeomen, served this Emperor, and were his soldiers fifteen months against the King of Mancy, who was at war with him, because we had great desire to see his nobleness and the estate of his court, and all his government, to know if it were such as we heard say." How many his fellows were, or what route they followed in their eastern wanderings, we cannot tell. Sir John gives us no particulars; we only learn that he must have combined in curious perfection the characters of a pilgrim and military adventure; and how much of what he saw, how much he described from hearsay, we can only determine from the internal evidence of his book. There is no reasonable doubt that he did spend some time in the dominion of the great Chan; for his description of the country, the manners of the people, the magnificence of the sovereign and the ceremonies of the court, though exaggerated sometimes to the heights of the grotesque, is not far from the truth. We cannot say that we are glad of it; for Sir John is vastly more entertaining when he does not know what he is talking about.

He skips about with the most charming vivacity from Tartary to Persia, to Asia Minor, and back again to India, and sometimes, it is certain that he tells us of wonders which he did not see with his own eyes. In Georgia, for instance, there is a marvellous province called Hanyson, where once upon a time a cursed Persian King named Saures [illegible] a multitude of Christians fleeing from persecution. The fugitives prayed to God for deliverance, and, lo, a great cloud arose, covering the King's host with darkness, out of which they could not pass; and so the whole province remains dark to this hour, and no light shall shine therein, and no man shall enter it till the day of judgment. Voices may sometimes be heard coming out of the darkness, and the neighing of horses, and crowing of cocks, and a great river issues from it bearing tokens of human life. Somewhat similar to this story is the account of a region on the borders of the Caspian Sea, where "the Jews of ten lineages, who are called Gog and Magog" [illegible] the lost tribes—have been shut up for ages behind impassable mountains. The legend is that King Alexander drove them there, and prevailed upon his gods to close the mountain with immovable stone gates. In the days of Antichrist a fox shall burrow through where Alexander made the gates, and the imprisoned Jews, who have never seen a fox, shall hunt him, and following the burrow, break down the gates and come out in the world. Then they shall make great slaughter of the Christians; wherefore Jews all over the world learn the Hebrew language, so that in that day the ten tribes may recognize them by their speech. Somewhere in this part of the world Sir John saw and "tasted a kind of fruit like gourds, which when they are ripe, men cut in two, and find within a little beast, in flesh, bone and blood, as though it were a little lamb without wool. Both the fruit and the beast are good to eat." Sir John confesses that this was a great marvel; but not to be outdone, he told his entertainers that in England there were trees bearing fruit which became flying birds, right good for man's meat; whereat his hearers had also great marvel; and some even thought the thing impossible. Sir John, however, was not purposely cramming the Persians; he only repeated the popular fable of the barnacle-goose, which was generally believed to be produced from the barnacles growing on ships' bottoms and logs of wood, just as an ordinary goose is hatched from an egg.

The great mystery and marvel of the age in which Sir John Maundeville wrote was the Christian empire of Prester John, supposed to extend over Central India, and to be in reality a vast island, separated from other countries by great branching rivers which flowed out of Paradise. Many a traveller went in search of this mythical and magnificent potentate; many a doubtful story of his power and designs was brought back to Europe; and even a pretended letter from His Majesty to the Pope was widely published in Latin, French, and other languages. Except the Chan of Cathay, there was no other monarch in the world so great and so rich. The Chan, therefore, always married the daughter of Prester John, and Prester John always married the daughter of the Chan, which naturally made confusion in the genealogical records of the reigning families. Of course, Sir John Maundeville was too gallant a traveller to go home without a full account of the empire of Prester John. He says he went to it, and the catalogue of things he saw, and the history of things he did are wonderful enough to satisfy the most exacting reader. As it is quite certain that no potentate ever existed who bore even a resemblance to the Prester John of mediaeval legend, it is more than usually difficult to estimate the bizarre [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The precious stones are so large that [illegible] plates, dishes, and cups, [illegible] [illegible] rivers, rising in Paradise, whose waves are full of jewels, without a drop of water, and [illegible] runs only three days of the week, flowing to the Gravelly Sea, where it is lost from sight. The Gravelly Sea has billows of sand without a drop of water. It ebbs and flows in great waves like other seas, and contains very good fish; but, adds Sir John, "men cannot pass it in ships." The Emperor lives in unspeakable [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

To his description of the unspeakable [illegible] Devils we fear no justice can be done [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] and they were only nine. Whether they were strangled by devils, or turned back, Sir John did not know; he found only two again. The vale was full of [illegible] sights and sounds. Corpses covered the ground, devils filled the air. The face and shoulders of an appalling devil terrified them, belching forth flame and stench from beneath a huge rock; and several times the travellers were cast down to the ground and blasted by tempests. Our author, unfortunately, was afraid to pick up any of the treasure which strewed the way; he did not know what they might really be, for the devils are very cunning in getting up imitations gems and metals; and besides, he adds, "I would not be put out of my devotion; for I was more devout then than ever I was before or after."

When one has passed through the Vale of Devils, other marvels are encountered beyond. There are giants twenty-eight or thirty feet in height, and Sir John heard of others whose stature was as much as fifty feet; but he prudently avows that he "had no lust to go into those parts," because when the giants see a ship sailing by the island on which they live, they wade out to seize it, and bring the men to land, two in each hand, eating them all alive and raw as they walk. In another island toward the north are people quite as dangerous, but not quite so shocking; these are women who have precious stones in their eyes, and when they are angry they slay a man with a look. Still more marvellous and incredible than any of these tales is the second of the country, where there are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are chosen for their virtue and stately wisdom, and justice is done in every case to the rich and poor alike, and not evil-doers, as in the King himself, ever escapes punishment. There is an isle besides, called Bragman, or the Land of Faith, wherein men and women know that care not for money; where there is no theft, envy, lechery, nor drunkenness; where no man lies, or steals, or deceives his neighbor; where never a murder has been done since the beginning of time; where there is no poverty, no drunkenness, no pestilence, tempest, or famine, and no [illegible]. All these countries are under the sway of the magnificent Prester John.

Here, on the borders of the "Land of Perpetual Darkness, which stretches away to the Terrestrial Paradise, we take leave of our good knight, now near the end of his narrative. "Rheumatic gouts" begin to torture his wandering limbs and warn him to go home. He has, indeed, a few more stories to tell; but they are dull in comparison with the marvels we have already mentioned. Much more, indeed, he might have written; but "as it seems to me" [illegible] [illegible] ingenious reader [illegible]

"And, therefore, now that I have devised you of certain countries, of which I have spoken, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ACTORS BY INHERITANCE.

Genealogy of the Stage.

A [illegible] of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, in the course of some chatty reminiscences of the "Early Days of the Drama in Charleston," gives the following gossip about certain noted dramatic families:

"How few sons there have been on whose shoulders has fallen the mantle of a father's glory in political life; to whom a father's prayers have descended to enable them bravely to follow in the footsteps and to fill with dignity the place of one who, perhaps, in his day was like another Rienzi.

"The forum's champion and the people's chief, only two instances I can call to mind—the great Earl of Chatham, and his son William Pitt, in the British Parliament; and in this country, John Adams, and his son, John Quincy Adams, the latter the father of Charles Francis Adams, former Minister to England.

"Only two families, I say, are distinguished to this extent in the history of the world; the Pitts in England, the Adamses in America. Whereas, let us see whether I cannot enumerate several remarkable instances, in which one families, of those who have inherited a genius for the stage, which, gradually developing itself, gave them at last pre-eminence in their calling.

"In the 'Kemble' family, for instance, the first of the name I find mentioned as an actor is Roger Kemble, who was manager of a strolling company in the middle of the last century performing in England, in Lancashire. He had a large family, 'born to the boards,' Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Whitlock, John Kemble, Stephen Kemble, and Charles Kemble, Fanny Kemble being the daughter of Charles.

"In the Wallack family we can revert with pleasure to James Wallack, his sister, Mrs. Jones, and his son, Lester Wallack; also to the brother of James Wallack, Mr. Henry Wallack, with his son James Wallack, Jr.

"In the Jefferson family, the first of that name with a distinguished record was for many years the contemporary of Garrick, and one of his subalterns at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The next was his son, Joseph Jefferson, who came to this country towards the close of the last century, 1795, and played for some time in Boston and New York, but afterward became identified with the Philadelphia company, in its most high and palmy days, under the management of Warren and Wood. During the course of his long professional life he acted many parts, such was his versatility, 'from grave to gay;' but I was particularly struck with his unrivalled impersonation by *Kit Casey*, in the play of 'Town and Country;' but above this, above all that was [illegible] of him, he was a perfect gentleman, and in every-day man in every respect, off the boards as well as on it, [illegible] a pure and blameless life at the town of Harrisburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1832.

"He was not only an actor of considerable powers, in a certain range of characters [illegible]

[illegible] but he transmitted to others a portion of his universally acknowledged excellence [illegible] [illegible] himself, and the son of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the present, in regular descent from father, [illegible] [illegible] and his children [illegible]

"Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Anderson, two daughters of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, [illegible] [illegible] in public favor; Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Park Theatre, in New York. I did see [illegible] [illegible] in a carefully prepared article, to [illegible] [illegible] quite equal to Fanny Kemble or Ellen Tree [illegible]

"Old Mr. Joe Jefferson had a son who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"The gentleman I am now alluding to is the son of Mr. Joe Jefferson, the grandson of [illegible] [illegible] father of the present Joe Jefferson, who as Rip Van Winkle [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"It will be seen, then, in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"In the 'Kean' family, [illegible] of that great dramatic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] effort of genius, in a night, [illegible] [illegible] rity of a provincial actor to the highest [illegible] on the London boards, which he continued to hold to the end of his life. His son, [illegible] by his son Charles Kean, having [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Shakspeare's historical plays, at the Princess Theatre, under his direction, [illegible]

"In the 'Booth' family we [illegible] that remarkable man and celebrated actor, J. B. Booth, and his son Edwin Booth, the head and front of the classic drama, [illegible] name is in New York. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

POE.

The Story of His Song of "The Bells."

The following incident, was related by a member of the Baltimore bar, who at the time of its occurrence was in the [illegible] practice. The truth of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] produced I give, I think, nearly word for word, as reported to me.

At the period referred to there was [illegible] [illegible] house [illegible] the east side of [illegible] street, between [illegible] and [illegible] streets, each of which contained two rooms. They were used [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but have been for a long time [illegible] tall and stately buildings. One of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

One calm and clear moonlight winter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Sharp Debate in the Senate on the Fifteenth Amendment Bill.

The Reconstruction Committee Agree upon the Georgia Bill.

The Naval Appropriation Bill under Consideration in the House.

Statistics Showing the Comparative Expense of the English and American Navies.

The Impeachment of Two United States Judges Demanded.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—The House Committee on Reconstruction to-day agreed to report the original House bill for the restoration of Georgia as a substitute for the measure passed by the Senate, with the addition of a clause repealing the acts forbidding the organization of militia. This will probably lead to a consideration of the subject by a committee of conference, without much further debate. The report will be made to the House at the first opportunity.

THE GEORGIA INVESTIGATION.

Governor Bullock was before the Senate Judiciary Committee, to-day, with all his books and accounts, showing payments to the *Chronicle* on account of the Georgia question. The whole amount was about $4,000. Colonel Forney claims that all the money paid was for legitimate newspaper work, such as advertising, printing speeches, pamphlets, &c. Settlement was made by Governor Bullock on the part of the State. Colonel Forney has the following, this morning, as editorial, concerning the matter:

"When the Senate committee have made up their record on this last attempt to destroy Governor Bullock, the publisher of the Washington *Chronicle* will take occasion to comment upon the manner in which he and his business assistant were treated when summoned to answer the extraordinary questions of this extraordinary inquisition. As many versions of their evidence have been regularly communicated to the distant press, most of them unjust, and many of them untrue, the publisher of the *Chronicle* will exercise his right to defend himself and that paper as soon as the subject becomes a matter of honorable public discussion."

THE BANKING AND CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. Garfield's committee had the new Banking and Currency bill under discussion to-day. A number of amendments were rejected, and the bill now remains substantially as first reported to the House. Members of the committee think it will differ very little from its present shape when finally presented. The same committee agreed to the bill for redeeming the present nickel currency in legal tenders when presented in sums of $50 or upwards; also to a bill designed to prevent National Banks from evading the tax on circulation. The bill provides that the bank itself must collect and surrender its circulation, within sixty days of such notice, to the Treasury, under severe penalties for non-compliance.

IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTIONS.

The presentation of two petitions by Mr. Julian, to-day, looking toward the impeachment of Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, and Judge Hoffman, of the United States District Court of California, was a matter of general surprise. The request is made to have the Judiciary Committee examine certain charges to be preferred by petitioners. These relate to decisions made in certain gold and land cases in California, in each of which it is alleged that large sums of money were used to secure decisions. The matter is not very well understood here, but seems to spring from complications of long standing on the Pacific coast.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The feeling in the House is strong in favor of a greater reduction in taxation than the committee has reported, and if it becomes certain that no reduction of the tariff will be made, a number of prominent members are in favor of fixing the aggregate reduction of internal taxes at fifty to seventy millions.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Bingham has presented his amended bill, providing for the manner of declaring amendments to the constitution, to the Judiciary Committee, and expects it to be agreed to and reported at an early day. It provides that, as soon as any State has ratified the amendments proposed by Congress, such action shall at once be certified by the State officials to the Secretary of State, and thereafter the latter shall accept no notice of rescinding the ratification. And it is further made a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment, to take part in a movement to effect a repeal of such ratification, unless the question of repeal be regularly submitted to all the States.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE GEORGIA BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Reconstruction Committee has agreed to report a bill readmitting the State of Georgia on terms precisely like those applied to Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, with the addition that the four States named are allowed to organize, arm, and call into service their respective militia forces.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means has postponed the Funding bill until next Tuesday.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Napoleon B. Stone, Postmaster at San Francisco, and Alonzo Alden, Postmaster at Troy, N. Y.

THE SAULT CANAL.

The statement which reaches here that the Canadian authorities have dispatched a supply expedition for the Winnipeg region, and that it is of a peaceful character, attracts renewed attention and comment. These supplies must pass through the Sault Canal, and they can only do so when the government authorities here are assured that the intention of the British Government is one of peace. The report that a peaceful settlement has been reached between the authorities and the Winnipeg malcontents is credited here, and it is probable that, in view of this, a request will be made by the English Minister for the passage of supplies through the canal. It is reported here that a special Cabinet meeting is to be held to-day, for the purpose of considering such application. However this may be, it seems reasonable to predict that the settlement, if already concluded, and the English Government give satisfactory assurances of its non-belligerent purposes, permission will be accorded to the supply to pass through the canal.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day talked over revenue matters, but did not decide what action they would take concerning the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day again considered the French Ocean Cable bill. They are not disposed to grant him the subsidy asked for, which is 500,000 per annum for twenty years. Barney, of New York, was before them, asking permission to land the Belgian cable on the coast of New Jersey. The matter is still under consideration.

BESSEMER STEEL.

The parties interested in the duty on Bessemer steel have gone home, and have abandoned all hope of getting any legislation this session.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

ANTI-TAXATION MEMORIAL.

Mr. CAMERON, in presenting a memorial for a general abolition of taxation on productions, spoke in favor of the substitution of internal for internal taxes, and above all for the abolition of the income tax.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported a substitute for the Marshall & San Diego Railroad bill. It granted twenty alternate sections of land on each side of the line in the Territories, and ten sections in any State through which the road may pass. Ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT BILL.

After the transaction of some minor business, the Fifteenth Amendment bill came up at the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. FERRY proposed a modification of his amendment, which prevents any further political disabilities than now exist. He then replied to Mr. Morton's remarks of yesterday, denying the right that Senator to foist his own opinions upon the South, and assume to make them the embodiment of the views of the whole Union party South and the Republican party North. He denied the existence of any rebellious state of affairs in the South, and asserted that the Republican party of the North were in favor of the removal of political disabilities.

Mr. MORTON replied at length to the argument of Mr. Ferry, whose views, he said, entitled him to a seat on the Democratic side of the chamber, and whose argument should lead him next to [illegible] the repeal of all pensions to Union soldiers, or else [illegible] from the charge of corruption, and argued [illegible] when admitted to participation in the government, the rebels of the South would turn upon and [illegible] those whom they were now cajoling into [illegible]

Mr. JOHNSTON argued that the natural effect of [illegible] legislation was in alienating the people of a State from the General Government; was [illegible] State pride and loyalty, independence of [illegible] authority. He referred to the [illegible] [illegible] though erroneous, opinion in the [illegible] prior to the war, that the allegiance of [illegible] was due to the State Government which [illegible] the United States Government as merely [illegible] [illegible] and like functions. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. SAWYER eulogized the speech of Mr. Ferry [illegible] [illegible] Republican doctrine, and thought the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. DRAKE [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. SAWYER said not only members of Congress, [illegible] and Judges were included, but [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. CAMERON [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] ing disabilities in the South [illegible] [illegible] gave this evidence by [illegible] [illegible] the laws of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] favor of the removal of [illegible] in the State of Mississippi [illegible] had pledged itself to [illegible] Legislature has redeemed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mississippi was exceptional, and violence prevailing in [illegible] States did not exist there [illegible] harmonious and prosperous [illegible] amnesty in Mississippi [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. DRAKE made an [illegible] general removal of disabilities.

During the discussion [illegible] up the House bill on the [illegible] received from that body, [illegible] on the ground that the [illegible] fully matured by the [illegible] the House bill was defective.

At 5 o'clock, after a short [illegible] Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BILL TO REVIVE NAVIGATION.

Consideration of the bill [illegible] commerce and navigation [illegible] LYNCH giving notice that [illegible] vote on Thursday.

Mr. WOOD contended that [illegible] terests were not suffering, and [illegible] the navigation or ship-building [illegible] decaying, the reasons for [illegible] length. He opposed the bill [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. WASHBURN (Wis.) favored the bill, ascribing the decay of [illegible] principally to the unfriendly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to [illegible] charges against Stephen J. Field, [illegible] preme Court of the United States, Hoffman, Judge of the [illegible] for the District of California, [illegible] articles of impeachment [illegible]

Mr. BANKS objected.

Mr. JULIAN thereupon [illegible] the rule and had them referred to [illegible] Committee.

ANOTHER RAILROAD [illegible]

Mr. HOOPER introduced a bill [illegible] Texas Pacific Railroad Company [illegible] lands thereto. Referred.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

[illegible] was taken up in Committee of the Whole [illegible]

Mr. MORGAN [illegible] having, in violation of law, paid [illegible] [illegible] per cent. of [illegible] their legal pay.

Mr. SCOFIELD contended that [illegible] in accordance with law.

Mr. WASHBURN [illegible] travagance of the department [illegible]

Mr. STEARNS and COX on the same [illegible] Mr. SARGENT defended the [illegible]

At half-past 4, a recess was [illegible]

EVENING SESSION.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the Naval [illegible]

Mr. ARCHER defended the [illegible] from the charges of extravagance.

Mr. DAWES attacked the [illegible] for its assignment to the [illegible] and for the last ten years, [illegible] the average appropriation [illegible] less by $2,000,000 than [illegible] and yet the department [illegible] The complaint that [illegible] power had the right [illegible] the Navy Department [illegible] furnished, the navy was [illegible] described. Why was it that the [illegible] cost three or four times per man [illegible] navy of Great Britain?

Mr. HALE asked whether [illegible] cost two or three times as [illegible] States as in Great Britain.

Mr. DAWES went on to say [illegible] States navy, which consisted of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. ALLISON [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. COX asked leave to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. HILL objected to the [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. STEVENS moved as an amendment [illegible] [illegible]

ADJOURNMENT.

No quorum voting, the [illegible] House adjourned.

INDIANA.

Masonic Gathering at Indianapolis—State Medical Society—[illegible]

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 17.—The twenty-[illegible] annual communication of the Grand [illegible] [illegible] at Grand Lodge Hall at 9 o'clock [illegible] with a very large attendance. [illegible] the grand officers present. The Treasurer shows the following [illegible] hand at last report, $1,004.15; [illegible] $1,066.22; total receipts, $2,150.37; [illegible] $447.47; balance in cash, $[illegible] Hall stock, $1,575.00; total assets, $4,[illegible] The Grand Lodge met at 2 o'clock [illegible] with a very large attendance, the hall [illegible] packed. The Grand Master, [illegible]

"It is peculiarly pleasant to [illegible] accomplished through our [illegible] six months. Silently and [illegible] of heaven, our benevolence has [illegible] freshed the wasted and the [illegible] droppings of its bounty. [illegible] twenty-five of our lodges have [illegible] and $10,296.41 expended [illegible] and thirty-eight widowed families [illegible] charities to the extent of $3,466.21 [illegible] and seventy-eight dollars have [illegible] for the education of our orphans. [illegible] number have been taken [illegible] death, and $10,271.42 expended [illegible] sepulchre, and for the benefit of [illegible] of us the sum therefore [illegible] has been donated, making a total of [illegible] pended in our name of [illegible]

The Indiana State Medical Association [illegible] Medical College, this city, to-day. [illegible] is large.

Three new newspapers are talked of [illegible] one Weekly. The dailies are to [illegible] and Democratic in politics, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ton and the Democratic [illegible] [illegible] against Voorhees.

WISCONSIN.

Matrimonial—State Board of [illegible]

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, May 17.—Miss Lillian Reynolds, [illegible] tor of Colonel Thomas Reynolds, United [illegible] Pension Agent, a lovely young [illegible] evening, married to Colonel W. [illegible] tary of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The State Board of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The Sunday Law in Milwaukee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—The Council [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Burning of Wood on the Northwestern Railroad.

JANESVILLE, May 17.—The wood [illegible] the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] hundred cords are already destroyed.

IOWA.

A New Steamboat—Libel Suit.

DAVENPORT, May 17.—The new steamer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] evening on board.

Thomas Fiske, ex-Treasurer of this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] been decided.

FIRES.

Mills and Lumber Burned at [illegible]

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 17.—About [illegible] afternoon a spark from the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]